SENATE—Monday, July 23, 1984

The Senate met at 12 noon and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. Thurmond).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow'

God, our Father, as the Senate enters the final phase of the 98th Congress, with less than 50 working days to adjournment, manifest Thy pres-ence throughout the Capitol. When tension polarizes between legislation election, give discernment, wisdom, and courage to the Senators to make principled, rather than political, decisions.

We praise Thee, good Lord, for the strong leadership the Senate has enjoyed throughout the 97th and 98th Congresses. We thank Thee for the 18 years of effective, efficient, productive public service Senator Baker has given. We celebrate his integrity—his objectivity-his patience-his fairness-his courage-his balance-and his unflappability. Grant O Lord, that these final days of his leadership will be days of significant achievement which will fulfill his desires and crown his Senate years with total satisfaction. We pray in the name of Him who finished the work He entered history to do. Amen.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized. Mr. BAKER. I thank the Chair.

THE CHAPLAIN'S PRAYER

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I thank the Chaplain as well. This might be a good time for me to quit. [Laughter.]

I doubt that I will ever do as well as I have at the hands of our good Chaplain in his remarks today. For all those who in the future may read the Con-GRESSIONAL RECORD to see any reference to my efforts, I commend them to these words. Also, I am not sure he has convinced anybody, least of all the Lord, who sort of watches those things on His own. But I appreciate the remarks of the Chaplain.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, we now have 3 weeks before the next great political uprising, which will be the Re-

Parenthetically, I still would like to find the man who set the Iowa caucuses in January and the Republican convention in Dallas in August. That has to rank among the worst bureaucratic decisions in the history of the American process.

In any event, we on this side of the aisle will trek to Dallas and celebrate the political verities, truths, and righteousness of the Republican cause, and hope we can do as good a job of behaving ourselves and producing a political extravaganza as our friends on the other side of the aisle did.

They may be surprised to know-but I doubt it-that I watched in rapt attention. I saw my friend the minority leader standing behind my former colleague, former Vice President Mondale, at that convention. I was reassured to know that he was there and was putting his firm hand of leadership on that group.

Seriously, Mr. President, I congratulate my friends on the Democratic side of the aisle and throughout the country for an extraordinary political event, one that was marked by unity and singleness of purpose-notwithstanding that the singleness of that purpose was to defeat all of us on the Republican side; I understand that and even appreciate that, and reciprocate that. But it was indeed a remarkable event and I think a highly successful convention from the standpoint of our Democratic colleagues who tested their duties and obligations so well in San Francisco.

Mr. President, I congratulate as well Vice President Mondale and Representative Ferraro on their nominations. I have often said, and I repeat, that there is no more important secular undertaking in which a public-spirited citizen can engage in politics and in the political endeavor than the nominations of the two great national political parties for President and Vice President of the United States.

In the months ahead, there will be substantial, sometimes even enthusiastic and fiery, disagreement between the nominees of these two great parties. But all of us who watch and occasionally stand back and attempt to view the political process in some perspective understand and realize that it is out of the heat of this political controversy that America has always tested her most important political ideas and concepts.

So there are no winners and losers in the electoral process in this countryonly winners-because we sharpen our

publican National Convention in political instincts, we think about grand things for the future of this country, and we test and assay and the ideas that are proevaluate nounced by the candidates, by the platforms, and by the participants in the political process in the course of these next few important political months before the election in Novem-

SENATE SCHEDULE

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, in terms of our responsibility here in the next 3 weeks, I announced before we went out for the Fourth of July break and Democratic Convention that when we returned, our principal obligation, in the view of the leadership on this side, would be to attempt to complete as much of the appropriation bills and process as was possible.

The Treasury-Postal measure is here and available, and it is the hope of the leadership on this side that we will be able to proceed to that bill immediately after the formalities of the opening of the Senate are disposed of and that we can complete action on that bill as soon as reasonably possible. I do not know how long that will take. I have not yet had an opportunity to confer with the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee and others, but I anticipate that it probably will take more than just today.

After that, the other appropriations bills that are or shortly will be available, I understand, are Agriculture; District of Columbia; military construction; Transportation, when the House passes such a bill, and I hope they will do so shortly; Interior; Labor-HHS, if we receive it in time, and a general supplemental.

That is a major agenda of legislative business in the appropriations field which, by itself, could take all the time available to us before our recess for the Republican National Conven-

tion in August.

In addition to that, Mr. President, we have a vote on a motion to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed House Concurrent Resolution 332, which my colleagues will recall was announced before we went out. The Sakharov resolution was passed by voice vote. Many Senators indicated, however, a desire to have a rollcall vote on that matter. So I anticipate that at a time that is mutually agreeable to both sides-and I will confer with the minority leader on that point-we will schedule that vote as an early item of business.

[•] This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

I hope that during these 3 weeks, in addition to the various appropriations matters and the one I have just identified, we also may do RCRA, antitrust, research and development, the Grove City bill, a banking bill, a highway bill, a products liability bill, and the debt limit.

I freely confess that I do not believe we can do all of those things. We will have to see how much time is available and which ones of these items have the greatest claim to the priority.

In addition to that, it is the intention of the leadership on this side to ask the Senate to turn to the Wilkinson nomination. That we have done previously and had a good deal of debate. It is my hope that we can get that nomination behind us during this 3-week period.

Mr. President, that is a lot. But I know Senators are interested in what we may be able to do during these 3 weeks, and I thought I would at least publish my want list.

I will give a copy of this to my friend and colleague, the distinguished minority leader, for whatever use he wishes to make of it, but I will, in addition, consult with him on how we arrange the schedule beyond just the appropriations bills during these 3 weeks.

Mr. President, I do not yet know whether there will be votes today. The first day back is not a banner day for attendance, and I once again will consult with the minority leader on that.

I am prepared to ask the Senate to vote on the House Concurrent Resolution 332 matter today if that seems desirable, but, if not, we can arrange to do it tomorrow perhaps.

Mr. President, I think I have used more than my allotted time under the standing order. If so, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed as I have now proceeded for whatever time I have consumed and that the minority leader be given an equal amount of time so the two times are equal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Wilson). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the standing order, the Democratic leader is recognized.

THE SENATE MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, with regard to the distinguished majority leader to whom reference was made in the prayer by the Chaplain, we are told in Scripture that a word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver. The words that were spoken by the Chaplain were fitly spoken.

I am sure that there would not be a single Senator on this side of the aisle who in his heart would not agree fully with the Chaplain in regard to the laudatory adjectives used by him in describing our very congenial friend, the majority leader, who is always considerate of other Senators in every respect and who is always attempting to accommodate other Senators, as well as he can do so, in spite of the strictures, the circumstances, the problems in the rules and precedents, and the need to move legislation along, I shall have more to say about this on a future day.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the distinguished majority leader referred to the Convention.

I thought that the enthusiasm which was demonstrated especially on that last evening of the convention, with every participant there apparently holding a flag and waving the flag, was infectious. I was glad to see that convention end on such a note of enthusiasm. It was upbeat. And I was encouraged by that spirited ending.

I was concerned that there might be divisiveness. But the convention avoided that divisiveness, and in the end those who ran and failed to reach the goal assured the convention of their support, and I believe that the ticket of Mr. Mondale, the former Vice President of the United States, and Representative Ferraro, will appeal to, hopefully I would say, the majority of the voters this fall. I think it will contribute to a larger turnout of voters than we might otherwise see, which, I believe, will bode well for my party, but more importantly for the country. All of us, I am sure, have noted from time to time with concern, dissatisfaction, and discouragement, the consistently smaller number, percentagewise, of eligible voters in this country who have been going to the polls over the past 20 years.

I understand from my senior colleague, Mr. Randolph, who keeps careful note of these things, that women voters in this country outnumber men voters, by 7 million or more.

Mr. RANDOLPH. More eligible women to vote in November than men who are eligible to vote.

Mr. BYRD. Women voters who are eligible to vote.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, I restate what my colleague indicated, that there are between 7 and 8 million more women who have that opportunity and responsibility.

We hear often women spoken of as the minority in the country. Certainly they are not in their citizenship opportunity and responsibility.

If I might be pardoned, it carries me back. I was not at the 1984 convention,

but I have attended conventions of our party at earlier times. I remember the convention of 1912 when I was there in Baltimore when we nominated Woodrow Wilson to carry our party's banner.

And just this further comment: I think that it is highly important that we understand, from all of the trappings of the convention, it is when the people look forward to the coming campaign which will be crucial and that they actually use their ballot on election day on November 6. That will be the test of both parties and the people of our country.

I am taking too long, but let us just realize that only 53.4 percent of the eligible voters of this country cast their ballots in the 1980 Presidential election, and 20 years before that in the election when John Kennedy was selected there were 63 out of every 100 who cast their ballots, those who were eligible to vote.

I think we need to pause and we need have not only the enthusiasm of this convention—and the able minority leader is correct about the spontaneity, in a word, of that final session with the American flags being carried in the convention hall—but we need to remember that in the 1984 November election the responsibility for the use of the ballot is something that is needed and necessary if America is to move forward and to be the country that we believe it is, a country of participation.

I am often so frightened, in a sense, by the fact that the 18-, 19-, and 20-year-old population of our country, having now the right and responsibility to vote, in the election that chose our present Chief Executive, President Reagan, to become the leader of our country, only 24 out of every 100 eligible to vote were at the polls on that occasion.

I thank my able minority leader and my colleague from West Virginia for permitting me to answer and to say some words that perhaps would better be used in another time.

If I may just add to the words of the Chaplain as reaffirmed by Senator Byrd, I certainly feel that in our majority leader we do have a strong and constructive leader and as the leaders work together, both of them, I think in these coming days there will be not only the opportunity but the responsibility to think in terms of the welfare of the country even more than perhaps the success of either party.

Mr. President, thank you very much. Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, how much time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Three more minutes.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I say again to my majority leader that I appreciate his observations with respect to the conven-

tion. He is fair, as always, and objective. And he said something else that I think ought to bear some additional comment and it was that, after all is said and done, the most important secular activity we have to deal with in this country, probably, is the business of politics, not necessarily partisan, but politics in the abstract, because, after all, government at whatever level-municipal, county, State, or national-has an impact, directly or indirectly, on practically every activity of our daily lives, whether it be taxes, interest rates, the quality of the air we breathe, the quality of the water we drink, highways, airport improve-ments, the bag limits of those who hunt; in all of these things, if one stops to think, there is some impact by Government at some particular level, indirectly or directly, on practically every secula: activity. And it is through the wo great political parties that the American people make their viewpoints known with respect to their Government. It is much like, I suppose, two great arteries that go to the heart of the body politic, that heart being Government, and those two arteries being the Republican and Democratic Parties.

So although we often find ourselves engaged in a partisan way in dealing with these matters, the importance of this political system of ours and the importance of the political process both go beyond the mere partisan aspects that we sometimes find ourselves embroiled in. They go to the everyday vital things of life for every man, woman, and child in this country.

I thank the majority leader.

While I am on my feet, would it be convenient for the majority leader if we dealt now with the bill, H.R. 5490, which is to come over for the second time today, the Senate having adjourned over for the recess? Would it be possible for us to dispose of that at this point rather than wait until the close of morning business?

Mr. BAKER. Yes, Mr. President.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1984

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate H.R. 5490 for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read for a second time H.R. 5490.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5490) to clarify the application of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I object to any further consideration of this measure at this time. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XIV, the bill will go to the calendar.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the minority leader.

Mr. President, may I proceed for 30 seconds?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I would be remiss if I did not thank the distinguished minority leader for his extraordinary remarks and the senior Senator from West Virginia, as well. I am most grateful. I will not prolong this at this time except to acknowledge my great debt of gratitude to both of them.

Mr. President, I believe now there is a time for special orders, is there not?

RECOGNITION OF SENATOR PROXMIRE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator from Wisconsin is recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

SENATOR JENNINGS RAN-DOLPH—A REMARKABLE SENA-TOR

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I was delighted to be on the floor when the distinguished senior Senator from West Virginia, Jennings Randolph, admitted that he had been at the 1912 Democratic Convention—1912. That is 72 years ago. And just look at this remarkable Senator. He has not changed very much, maybe not at all, since then—1912, 72 years ago.

JENNINGS, I love you. I think you are a marvelous Senator. It is great to serve with you. You have contributed a great deal to this body and every day I see you, it is an inspiration. I hope that all of us have an opportunity to live somewhere near your age. You look so young, vibrant, and energetic, full of fight and fire. I wish you could be here many more years. I know you decided to retire. We are going to miss you. But to think that you were at the convention 72 years ago and you look like a million dollars right now.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Perhaps a fewer number of dollars. Will the Senator yield for a comment?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Of course.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thought that the matters discussed by the able leaders were very important in the participation of both men and women.

I would add, not strictly in a partisan vein, but I recall here in 1933 on this Hill those happenings in the first Franklin Delano Roosevelt administration. I was a Member of the House in that first 100 days. As we spoke of women participating in the dialog of our national life and one woman now

being nominated for the Vice Presidency, I just recall that the first nomination that President Roosevelt suggested and requested was that Frances Perkins—a woman—to become the Secretary of Labor of the United States. And that was in 1933. Of course, she was a very, very aggressive and a very worthwhile Secretary of Labor.

I think it is important for us to know that that was a point at which perhaps Franklin Roosevelt, as well as others, begin to think of the contributions that women could make to the body politics. And, incidentally, Miss Perkins served all the years—all the years—that Franklin Roosevelt occupied the White House.

I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank my friend from West Virginia. Frances Perkins was a remarkably fine Secretary of Labor and very fine member of the Cabinet.

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION MOVES TO STOP NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, 11 Western countries that supply nuclear technology to other countries met in Luxembourg on July 11, 12, and 13. These countries decided to strengthen controls on nuclear technology to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

Now, I have criticized President Reagan frequently on the floor, especially on the nuclear issue. But I must say, to the credit of President Reagan. This meeting was convened on the initiative of his administration and of the President. This meeting marks another shift by the Reagan administration away from its original view that export controls offended allies that wanted to sell nuclear technology to other nations friendly to the United States. President Reagan first spoke up on the problem of nuclear proliferation at the international economic meeting at Williamsburg 1 year ago. And it is very good to have his voice and his influence directed against nuclear proliferation and I certainly want to congratulate him on this action.

In a story in the New York Times on July 16, Leslie Gelb reports three reasons why the administration has, at last, come down on the side of an international effort to reduce the proliferation of nuclear weapons: First, Brazil and China have become nuclear technology suppliers. Second, countries that could build up nuclear arsenals have successfully evaded the proscribed list of sensitive technology by buying components, subcomponents, and dual use technology. Third, Pakistan and other countries seem to be moving toward nuclear arms capability.

Of the 15 members of the nuclear suppliers club 11-all of the Westernmember countries were invited. These included Belgium, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland. Britain, and the United States. Australia also attended as an observer. Four other members of the suppliers club were expected to be brought into later meetings, but were excluded from the Luxembourg meeting. The countries were the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Poland. In total the countries listed constitute the members of the so-called London Suppliers Club. It last met in September 1977. At that time it set guidelines for nuclear transfers and a list of equipment, technology, and materials that were regarded as specially sensitive.

Mr. President, this meeting designed to bring up to date a comprehensive program for reducing the dangers of the spread of nuclear weapons deserves full and enthusiastic congressional support. This U.S. Senate earlier this year showed its deep concern about nuclear proliferation by adopting an amendment to the Export Control Act that would require an affirmative vote of both the House and the Senate for any agreement between our country and any foreign country involving the transfer of nuclear technology. That amendment passed by an overwhelming 74-to-16 vote. Export Administration Act and that amendment are pending in a conference between the House and Senate.

Mr. President, this increasing concern about the spread of nuclear weapons makes eminent good sense. If a nuclear war comes, the chances are overwhelming it will come not from a bolt from the blue, a planned, premeditated attack by one of the superpowers. The fact is that nuclear deterrence works on both superpowers to prevent such an action. If the Soviet Union should initiate such an attack on this country, no matter how grievously and that attack wounded our country, the Soviet Union knows that would suffer a retaliatory attack that would utterly destroy Russia as an organized society. A nuclear war between the superpowers would write "finis" to civilization and possibly to the human species. Exactly for this reason the odds are overwhelming that it will not take place. On the other hand, with the spread of nuclear weapons, a nuclear war could and almost certainly eventually would break out as somewhere, sometime, some nuclear armed country decided to annihilate an adversary that had few or no nuclear arms. Of course, to prevent such annihilation all countries might rush to develop their own deterrent, creating an international situation like a fireworks party at a gasoline tank farm.

This Senator has been consistently critical of the administration for a long, long time on the nuclear arms control issue, and especially with respect to the administration's failure to recognize and act on the dangerous threat of nuclear proliferation. Now the administration recognizes this danger. It has begun to act on this recognition. For that reason I commend the administration on the Luxembourg conference, and particularly on the conclusion of that conference that more such meetings would be held, including all of the "suppliers' club" na-tions and that it would pursue its purpose of stopping the international spread of nuclear weapons.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article by Leslie Gelb from the July 16 New York Times headlined: "Nuclear Nations Agree To Tighten Export Controls" be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NUCLEAR NATIONS AGREE TO TIGHTEN EXPORT CONTROLS

UNITED STATES SOUGHT MEETING ON WAYS TO HALT SPREAD OF WEAPONS—SOVIET IS EX-

(By Leslie H. Gelb)

Washington, July 15.—Western countries that supply nuclear technology met in Luxembourg last week and decided to strengthen controls on nuclear exports, according to Administration officials.

The officials said the suppliers agreed they had to do more—expanding safeguards on existing plants, pressing new suppliers to tighten sales and controlling transfers of components—to prevent the spread of the ability to build nuclear weapons.

The meeting, arranged at the initiative of the Reagan Administration, began on Wednesday and concluded on Friday.

MEETING KEPT SECRET

The participants decided to keep the meeting secret to avoid charges, as one Administration official put it, "of the big guys ganging up on the little ones" to dictate terms for nuclear cooperation.

The Luxembourg gathering was the first meeting of most of the 15 members of the so-called London Suppliers Club since 1977. The fact they were willing to meet despite continued sensitivities of nations buying nuclear technology reflects, according to Administration officials, the heightened political concern over the problem of the spread of nuclear weapons.

CONCERN OVER PAKISTAN AND LIBYA

The Soviet Union and other Eastern European members of the club, which first met in 1974, were not invited. Officials said Western participants wanted to forge a common position first.

Of immediate concern to the participants, officials said, was Pakistan's growing ability in the nuclear field and indications that Belgium is preparing to provide Libya with nuclear training and technology.

The push of the meeting also signals the increasing influence within the Administration of those who want a tougher policy against the spread of nuclear weapons as against those who favor United States development.

opment and sales of commercial nuclear power and fuel.

Administration policy in this area has been regularly attacked as inadequate by the Nuclear Control Institute and other like-minded organizations. They issued a report last week maintaining that while more safeguards and exports controls are important, they are not enough. They called for renouncing the production and use of weapon-grade plutonium and uranium and reduced reliance on nuclear power.

Of the Luxembourg meeting, an Administration official said, "We are very encouraged by the seriousness of the discussions, the willingness to do follow-on work by specific countries, and the commitment to have another session."

Officials also said there was not a lot of the usual haggling over the need to be reliable nuclear suppliers in order not to jeopardize business interests. This seems to stem from both greater sensitivity toward the spread of nuclear weapons and decreasing interest in nuclear power as an energy source.

Of the original 15 members of the London Suppliers Club, 11 attended. They were Belgium, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Britain, and the United States. Australia, which had been an observer, was added.

SOVIET BLOC NOT INVITED

By mutual agreement, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Poland—all members of the club—were not invited. The Soviet Union has traditionally taken a stance against the spread of nuclear weapons at least as tough as the United States.

The United States delegation was led by Richard T. Kennedy, Ambassador at Large, who is special adviser to the Secretary of State on policy concerning the spread of nuclear weapons. But officials generally credited the National Security Council staff for the ideas and initiative.

The London Suppliers Club last met in September 1977 and prepared a set of guidelines for nuclear transfers and a list of equipment, technology and materials to be governed with special care.

Afterward, the Carter Administration essentially held only two-way meetings or small meetings of suppliers, a practice continued by the Reagan Administration.

NEW PROBLEMS ARISING

Officials said, however, that a general meeting seemed appropriate because of a growing realization among suppliers that new common problems were developing.

First, new countries such as Brazil and China have become suppliers. Discussions in Luxembourg dealt with how to approach them.

Second, countries with a potential for nuclear weapons have been able to circumvent existing guidelines and the lists of sensitive technology by buying components, subcomponents and dual-use technology for the production of weapon-grade nuclear material. These are far harder to keep track of than whole plants for nuclear enrichment and reprocessing of nuclear fuel.

Third, the continued movement of countries such as Pakistan toward a nuclear-weapon ability reinforced the need to strengthen and expand safeguard on existing nuclear facilities.

CHINA SAID TO HELP PAKISTAN

The Administration is particularly worried about intelligence reports of continued Chinese cooperation with Pakistan in the development of centrifuges to enrich uranium for nuclear weapons. Pakistan asserts that its facility is for peaceful purposes. The Administration signed a nuclear cooperation pact with Pakistan that officials said was still in abeyance pending clarification of this issue.

Until President Reagan's speech a year ago at the economic meeting in Williamsburg, Va., policy on the spread of nuclear weapons was not a top Administration priority. To critics of the Administration, Mr. Reagan seemed more interested in selling nuclear power plants abroad than in curbing the spread of weapons abilities.

Many senior Reagan Administration officials had been highly critical of the Carter Administration's policy. They contended that Mr. Carter placed too much emphasis on export controls and had thereby damaged relations with important allies who wanted to sell nuclear power plants and friends who wanted to buy them.

The Reagan officials wanted to dissuade potential nuclear-weapons countries another way. Their idea was for the United States to offer political incentives and a stronger United States military posture to prospective buyers and to establish the Administration as a reliable supplier of nuclear

FCIC WINS JULY GOLDEN FLEECE AWARD

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I am giving my Golden Fleece of the Month Award for July to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation [FCIC] for spending almost \$12 million of Federal funds on an advertising campaign that produced no positive results. The purpose of this lavish expenditure of millions of taxpayer dollars was to increase awareness of the Federal crop insurance program and persuade farmers that it is a good investment. But farmers ended up knowing no more about this program after the ad campaign that they did before. Here is an example of Federal spending that was not proper, came a cropper, and turned out to be a whopper.

As my colleagues know, I award the Golden Fleece monthly for the most wasteful, ridiculous, or ironic use of the taxpayers' money.

The main mission of the FCIC, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture that was created in 1938, is to improve the economic stability of agriculture through a sound system of crop insurance. In 1983, the U.S. General Accounting Office [GAO] investigated various aspects of the FCIC's crop insurance program. One of the objectives of this probe was to obtain information on FCIC's marketing activities.

The FCIC spent \$11.9 million from fiscal year 1981 to 1983 for the purpose of advertising the crop insurance program. According to the GAO report released earlier this year, these FCIC efforts to inform farmers about

the new crop insurance program—the result of the Federal Crop Insurance Act of 1980, which removed many of the prior limitations that restricted the program's growth—included the following:

... direct mailings to millions of producers of crops covered by the farmers disaster program and to FCIC policyholders; national and local news releases; feature stories in national magazines; an advertising program in major farm magazines, including most state publications, backed by a radio campaign; publication of several brochures; and formal training programs for independent agents, insurance company officials, and FCIC employees.

The FCIC hired a private advertising firm to carry out most of these marketing activities. And in 1983, the FCIC commissioned that same advertising firm to conduct a study of preand post-advertising awareness and attitudes toward Federal crop insurance.

What were the results of this study? In other words, just how effective was the FCIC-funded ad campaign? Here is the sad conclusion of the GAO investigators:

In surveying producers, the firm found that their awareness of the federal crop insurance program was about the same before and after the 1983 advertising campaign. The Manager, FCIC, concurred that the 1983 advertising campaign had a negligible effect on producer awareness of the program.

To add insult to injury, the FCIC is also spending an additional \$1.6 million on this ad campaign in crop year 1984. I have never seen a better—or, should I say, worse—example of beating a dead horse.

So there it is, plain and simple. The FCIC's attempt to promote its crop insurance program did not amount to a hill of beans. Whether the ad campaign was just too corny to work. I cannot say. But I am certain that expenditures like this run against the grain of most taxpayers. In the future, hope that the bureaucrats at the FCIC can separate the wheat from the chaff when it comes to deciding how best to spend Federal funds. For failing to do so this time around, that "oat to"-and does-receive agency this month's Golden Fleece Award.

THE GENOCIDE CONVENTION: A NEGLECTED U.S. PRINCIPLE

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, recently a reception was given in honor of my distinguished colleague Paul Tsongas who will leave the Senate at the close of this session. I wish Senator Tsongas the best of luck in his future endeavors and I hope that he finds as much success and satisfaction in private life as he enjoyed while serving in the Senate.

During the reception, Senator Tsongas reflected upon his tour as a Peace Corps volunteer in Ethiopia. He was proud to be a Peace Corps volunteer not only because he was an American citizen working abroad to help the less fortunate, but also because he represented America and the values and principles it stands for.

But unfortunately, the United States has not always been viewed by many of the oppressed and indigent people of the world as a leader and vanguard for these values and principles.

Too often this has been caused by our inconsistency or lack of commitment toward human rights. One such example of this inconsistency and lack of commitment has been the Senate's failure to ratify the Genocide Convention

Our Nation has been known in the past, and should continue to be known in the future as the champion of human rights. As a nation committed to human rights of people everywhere, we are obligated—indeed expected—to make a firm statement on the issue of genocide. Ratification of the Genocide Convention offers us the opportunity to make such a statement.

When Senator Tsongas sponsored—and I cosponsored—Senate Joint Resolution 87, which set aside April 24 as a day of remembrance for the victims of the Armenian Genocide, it was meant to serve as more than just a testimony to the 1.5 million Armenians massacred by the Turks during World War I. That day also serves as a reminder that the United States has an obligation to do everything in its power to see that the crime of genocide is never committed again.

Mr. President, our long delay in ratifying the Genocide Convention must be baffling to our allies who look to us for leadership in the area of human rights. It is time that we eliminate this confusion and send a clear message abroad

It is time for the Senate to ratify the Genocide Treaty.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business for a period not to exceed 1 hour with statements therein limited to 10 minutes each.

SOVIET GENOCIDE IN AFGHANISTAN

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the brutal Soviet occupation of Afghanistan continues to be one of the most tragic chapters in the annals of world history. Unable to defeat the heroic Afghan freedom fighters on the battlefield, the Soviets have launched a campaign of genocide against innocent men, women, and children.

An account of one of these massacres appeared in the July 17, 1984 Washington Post. Journalist Jonathan Broder chronicles the massacre of 360 civilians in 3 Afghan villages last fall. Based upon eyewitness accounts, a terrifying portrait is painted of senseless and barbaric killings of innocent villagers whose only crime was to have lived in an area where the freedom fighters were operating.

According to the article, the killings appeared to have been committed as revenge for heavy Soviet casualties incurred after 2 days of heavy fighting

with the mujaheddin.

Survivors maintained that once innocent old people, women and small children were murdered, the Soviets doused the corpses with a chemical that accelerates decomposition to a matter of hours.

One survivor described a scene in his friend's house after the Soviets had left. "Everyone was dead. Ahadar, his wife and his baby were lying on the floor covered with blood. His 9-year-old daughter was hanging over the window, half in the house, half out. It looked like she was shot as she tried to run away."

Another survivor described how even the cows, the donkeys, the cats, and dogs were shot by Russian soldiers. "Outside in the street, we found nine dead children. All were shot in the head. Some of them still had their

toys in their hands."

Mr. President, once again we are greeted with another appalling news account of Soviet barbarity in Afghanistan. As the tragic costs in innocent human lives mount in Afghanistan, the freedom fighters continue their impressive resistance. The people of Afghanistan can hold their heads high and take pride in the sacrifices they make in the name of freedom. It is the Soviet Union which has sunk to the lowest level of barbarity in attempting to douse this flame of freedom. And for this they deserve the harshest condemnation of the civilized world for the genocide they are perpetrating in Afghanistan.

Mr. President, the Washington Post article of July 17, 1984, entitled "Survivors Say Soviets Massacred Civilians In Afghan Villages," is quite lengthy.

The article reads as follows:

Soviet troops killed at least 360 civilians in three villages near the southern Afghan city of Qandahar last fall, then doused the bodies with a chemical that promotes rapid decomposition, according to witnesses and survivors.

The massacre in the villages of Bala Karz, Mushkizi and Kulchabad, clustered on the outskirts of Qandahar, occurred Oct. 12 after two days of fierce fighting between Soviet troops and Moslem mujaheddin fighters.

The killings appeared to have been committed in revenge for heavy Soviet casualties, said survivors who have become refugees in this dusty Pakistani border city 140 miles south of Qandahar.

There have been repeated claims of massacres by Soviet troops since Soviet forces invaded Afghanistan in December 1979, but the stories have been difficult to confirm because of secrecy and poor communications.

Last fall western diplomats in New Delhi gave sketchy reports of large numbers of civilians killed near Qandahar. But the first details from witnesses emerged only last week after survivors crossed Afghanistan's southern border into Pakistan.

More than a dozen survivors and witnesses were interviewed through independent Pathan-speaking interpreters in hospitals

and refugee camps in Pakistan.

All spoke of heavy Soviet reliance on helicopter gunships and artillery in the preliminary battles against the Afghan guerrillas. The effectiveness of such tactics and the retreat of the *mujaheddin* into the surrounding fields left the civilians defenseless when Soviet armored columns rumbled into the three hamlets on the morning of Oct. 12.

Survivors described in detail how the Soviets entered in tanks, armored personnel carriers and on foot, cutting down old people, women and small children where they stood. They said more villagers were lined up against walls and shot; others were

gunned down in their homes.

Survivors said the Soviets doused the corpses with a chemical that accelerates decomposition to a matter of hours. They said the Soviets were aware of the widely held Afghan superstition that the bodies of mujaheddin fighters decompose more slowly than those of the enemy, thereby proving the superiority of their religious struggle.

Survivors said the three villages are deserted. Before the reported massacre, the population in each had swollen to 3,000 because of the influx of squatters from the

countryside.

In reconstructing the events, Abdul Wassi, 25, an Afghan guerrilla commander, said that two days before the massacre he led 200 fighters of the Jamiat-i-Islami guerrilla group, one of six major rebel organizations in Afghanistan, in a successful ambush against a Soviet armored column about four miles northeast of the three villages.

The next afternoon, on Oct. 11, Wassi said, he learned that about 500 Soviet soldiers had regrouped and were moving with about 50 tanks and 50 armored personnel carriers toward the Khalki bridge intersection, which commands the western approach to the commands of the section.

proach to the hamlets.

"We fought them at the bridge for several hours," Wassi said. "Then . . . we retreated to the orchards and fields around the villages after sundown and from there staged hit-and-run attacks against the Soviets

during the night."

Survivors said the people of Bala Karz, Mushkizi and Kulchabad could hear the fighting in the orchards that dot the slopes about two miles from the villages. But they said it was not until dawn on Oct. 12, when a few guerrillas managed to slip back into the hamlets, that some people learned that Soviet and Afghan Army troops were about to enter the villages. Some villagers fled to the surrounding fields, survivors said, but many awoke that morning not knowing of the danger.

In Bala Karz, Gul Bebe, a widow in her 40s with four children, said she awoke early that day to lend a hand at a village wedding. She said she was visiting the groom's house when she heard shooting and explosions in Mushkizi, 300 yards down the road.

"I started to run home to fetch my children," she said. "A dozen women came running toward me and said the Russians had entered Mushkizi and killed many people. We began to run the other way, toward Kulchabad, when another group of women came running from that direction, warning us to turn back because the Russians had entered Kulchabad from that side. So we ran into the nearest house."

Gul Bebe said the 25 women watched from the windows as 50 Soviet soldiers appeared suddenly on the street, firing wildly and then fanning out to conduct house-to-house searches. One of the soldiers kicked open their door, and 10 Soviets entered the

house, she said.

"The first thing the Russians did was start looking for food," Gul Bebe said. "They found some bread and began stuffing it into their mouths. They were very hungry. . . . Then they ordered us outside to another house."

Inside the second house, Gul Bebe said, they joined five other women. She said the Soviets began taking their jewelry and

money.

"We told them to take everything but don't touch us," she said. At that point, Gul Bebe added, a few Afghan Army soldiers entered the house.

Lowering her voice in shame, Gul Bebe then said, "There was an attempt on us. A few Russians took two girls, about 15 or 16 years old, and separated them from the rest of us. They tried to remove their chadors [full-length Moslem veils].

"One of the old women took out some money she was hiding in her dress and offered it to the Russians to leave the girls alone. The Russians took the money and kept on handling the girls and trying to tear off the front of their dresses. Then I heard an Afghan soldier shouting at the Russians in their own language. I looked at him, and he was trembling with anger.

"I was not worried about the girls anymore. I was very frightened for myself, and I was looking for a hiding place. Then I heard a long burst of gunfire, and I saw three Russians fall down. Then there was a silence, and I ran away as fast as I could. As I was running, I heard more explosions and shooting, and then I felt a hot pain in my leg. I fell into a hole and passed out."

At the same time that the Soviets were sweeping through Bala Karz, witnesses said, other units attacked Mushkizi and Kulchabad, which flank Bala Karz on the east and west

Sardar Mohammed, 55, a Kulchabad farmer, said he was among about 30 elderly men who had gatherered in front of the Kulchabad village mosque to await the Soviets.

"We had several instances before when the mujaheddin retreated, and Russian and Afghan soldiers came in to search the village. Sometimes the old people even used to accompany them," he said. "But this time we heard shooting and explosions, and I ran to my house."

Sardar Mohammed said he reached his home just ahead of a group of Soviet soldiers who stormed into the house of Issa

Jan, his neighbor.

"My daughter and I looked over the wall and saw 10 or 12 Russians and one Afghan soldier in Issa Jan's house," Sardar Mohammed said. "We could hear Issa Jan say to them, 'If you want to search, please come in.' Then the soldiers shot him." Sardar Mohammed said his daughter fled to another neighbor's home while he hid in the house's grain bin.

"I stayed in the grainary for hours. I could hear footsteps and smashing when the Russians entered and searched the house and then left," he said. "All the time I was hiding, I could hear shooting and explosions, then silence and screaming outside."

Meanwhile, in Mushkizi, Rai Mahmad, 20, a farmer and guerrilla sympathizer, stood on the roof of his home in the morning and saw armored personnel carriers advancing over the Khalki bridge into his village.

He said he ran through the streets, shouting, "The Russians are coming!" and then dashed home, where he and his father hid in a concealed tunnel under the floor.

"When we finally came out of the tunnel, it was almost dusk. Everything was charred and burned. Then we heard walling and cries for help and went outside. The Russians had gone. The first thing we saw was four old men lying dead in the street, and they were just the first bodies we saw."

In Kulchabad, Sardar Mohammed said, the same sudden eerie silence, punctuated by wailing, prompted him to climb out of his grain bin and walk outside. "I came out in the late afternoon and went to the house of my friend, Ahadar Mohammed," he said.

"Everyone was dead. Ahadar, his wife and his baby were lying on the floor covered with blood. His 9-year-old daughter was hanging over the window, half in the house, half out. It looked like she was shot as she tried to run away.

Sardar Mohammed said other survivors joined him as he went from house to house in Kulchabad, searching for relatives, neighbors and friends. "I saw with my own eyes 60 bodies altogether that day, and when we buried all the dead, I stopped counting after 150," he said.

Together with about 60 other fighters, a young rebel who got his family out in time, Lal Mohammed, 25, entered his village of Mushkizi to find Rai Mahmad, his father and other survivors dragging corpses into the center square.

"We went from house to house and found everyone dead. Even the animals—the cows, the donkeys, the cats and dogs—were shot dead," he said. "Outside in the street, we found nine dead children. All were shot in the head. Some of them still had their toys in their hands."

Meanwhile, in Bala Karz, Gul Bebe regained consciousness at the bottom of a 3-foot-deep ground oven, unable to move her right leg where a bullet had shattered her shin.

"The first thing I heard was a small baby crying," she said. "After a while, I heard footsteps above and shouted for help. The person who took me out of the oven was my husband's cousin. He put me down in the middle of the courtyard and wrapped his turban around my leg.

"I looked around the courtyard and saw many bodies of dead women and children and old people lying there. My husband's cousin went over and picked up the baby, which was trying to suck the breast of his dead mother. He carried the baby over to me and asked me to keep it until the rest of the villagers could come and identify their dead relatives.

The villagers spent the night burying the dead in a mass grave, survivors said. Sardar Mohammed said 360 victims were buried. Lal Mohammed, who also helped bury the bodies, estimated that 100 people died in

Bala Karz, another 100 in Mushkizi and between 160 and 170 in Kulchabad.

The morning after the massacre, Gul Bebe said, she was wrapped in a blanket along with the infant and placed atop a camel for a 60-mile journey with armed guerrilla escorts across the desert to the Pakistani border town of Chaman, where the International Committee of the Red Cross maintains a clinic for wounded Afghans. There, Red Cross officials put them on a train to Quetta, she said.

Most of the other survivors interviewed said they remained in their villages until a few months ago to harvest their crops, then moved to Qandahar to join relatives. But on June 28, the survivors said, Soviet warplanes heavily bombed the guerrilla-controlled quarter of Qandahar, killing at least 200 people.

Sardar Mohammed, Rai Mahmad, Abdul Wassi and their families were among those who crossed into Pakistan last week after the Qandahar bombing, according to records of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Pakistan.

IMPORT RELIEF FOR THE FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I am pleased to join Senator Danforth in sponsoring, S. 2845. Amending section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 is an important part of the effort to provide import relief for the U.S. footwear industry.

This bill is necessary because of the International Trade Commission's rejection of the domestic shoe industry's request for a 5-year period of import relief. I continue to believe that the ITC failed to follow the intent of the law in failing to find injury in this case, and that shoe workers of America will suffer the consequences of this mistake.

The footwear industry is exactly the type of industry that deserves import relief under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974. In fact, the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee at the time that bill was drafted, Senator Long, stated that in his opinion the footwear industry would win 90 out of 100 cases brought under the new section 201.

Circumstances have not changed very much since 1974. If anything, the condition of shoe workers and the communities in which they live has deteriorated. Since the orderly marketing agreements were terminated by President Reagan in 1981, imports have surged from 50 percent of the market to almost 75 percent. Accompanying this import surge have been declines in production and employment in the U.S. industry. Several efforts that the industry is prepared to undertake to improve its competitiveness have been thwarted by the unprecedented level of import penetration. Temporary import quotas would give the industry the breathing space to adjust to import competiton that is intended in section 201.

Incredibly, the ITC found no serious injury from foreign imports. Thus, changes in section 201 are necessary. It is important to note that these changes do not alter the congressional intent behind section 201, they merely clarify congressional intent.

For example, the ITC apparently relied heavily on the profitability of a few large domestic producers in its finding of no injury. The bill clarifies that the commission should consider not just profits but other indicators of injury as well. Also, the ITC apparently felt that the significant number of foreign shoes imported by domestic manufacturers argued against a finding of injury. The bill recognizes that imports by domestic producers can be a significant cause of injury. Furthermore, the bill requires the ITC to take full account of the impact of plant closings on the standard indicators of injury.

These and the other changes made by the bill would not guarantee import relief for the footwear industry. The industry would still have to file a petition and prove its case before the ITC. But the bill would clarify the conditions under which Congress expects the ITC to find injury.

Because I believe that the shoe industry deserves relief, I also support S. 2731, the American Footwear Act, which was introduced by Senator Cohen and myself, that bill would impose quotas on imported shoes for a 5-year period. The quotas would limit imports to 50 percent of the market, the level that imports had when the OMA's were lifted in 1981.

I congratulate Senator Danforth for his leadership in proposing reforms in section 201. I look forward to working with him and other members of the Finance Committee's International Trade Subcommittee to secure quick action on these bills.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, last week while the Senate was out of session, the United States observed Captive Nations Week for the 26th year. I myself was privileged to participate in one of these observances in Chicago.

It is fitting that this national expression of concern for the millions of peoples suppressed by Communist tyranny should follow so closely the Fourth of July when we celebrate with gratitude the freedoms which are the foundations of our national life.

The nations of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Ukraine, and Bielarus, held captive by the Soviet Union, this year face a new hardship. Beginning August 1, the Soviet authorities will no longer transmit prepaid insured packages sent from abroad by friends and relatives. This is just one more way in which the Soviet authorities

seek to isolate the population from foreign contact and, of course, it means additional expense and hardship for people who can ill afford it.

But the people of the captive nations have amply demonstrated over the years that it is beyond Soviet power to fully isolate them. They have, at great cost, preserved their national identities against all odds. Today I want once again to pay tribute to them for their indomitable spirit and to their relatives who now live in the United States and who contribute so much to the preservation and vitality of their national heritage.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Saunders, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the Acting President pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

INTERNATIONAL FISHERY
AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND DENMARK AND THE FAROE ISLANDS-MESSAGE FROM THE
PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING
THE ADJOURNMENT-PM 155

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of June 29, 1984, the Secretary of the Senate on July 13, 1984, during the adjournment of the Senate, the following message, together with accompanying papers; which, pursuant to Public Law 94-265, was referred jointly to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-265; 16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.), I transmit herewith a governing international fishery agreement between the United States of the one part and Denmark and the Faroe Islands of the other part signed at Washington on June 11, 1984.

This agreement is one of a series to be renegotiated in accordance with that legislation to replace existing bilateral fishery agreements. I hereby commend this agreement to the Congress.

RONALD REAGAN. THE WHITE HOUSE, July 13, 1984. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY-MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING THE ADJOURNMENT-PM 156

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of June 29, 1984, the Secretary of the Senate, on July 11, 1984, during the adjournment of the Senate, received the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality.

I have long believed that our Nation has a God-given responsibility to preserve and protect our natural resource heritage. Our physical health, our social happiness, and our economic well-being will be sustained only to the extent that we act as thoughtful stewards of our abundant natural resources.

As this report describes in detail, we are continuing to make demonstrable progress protecting and improving the quality of the Nation's air, land, and water resources. By almost any measure the air is cleaner now than it was when the Clean Air Act was passed in 1970. Since the passage of the Clean Water Act in 1972, the volume of industrial pollutants released into lakes, rivers, and estuaries has declined sharply. In spite of economic and population growth over the past decade, water quality has remained the same or improved in virtually all United States rivers.

Our Nation is justifiably proud of this record. Since 1970, we have passed comprehensive environmental legislation that is a model for the rest of the world. We have shown people everywhere that we have the environmental awareness, the political will, and the technical understanding necessary to resolve the resource use conflicts that arise inevitably in a populous, highly industrialized nation.

But our past success should not blind us to the fact that in the future we will face even more complex questions regarding the use of our natural resources. Chemicals, both old and new, will continue to be invaluable aids in our economic development, but the benefits they bestow on all of us will have to be balanced against any possible adverse health effects caused by exposure to such chemicals. Population growth, economic expansion, and the development of new kinds of industries will intensify the competing demands on our natural resources.

In the future, we will improve our stewardship of the Nation's wealth of natural resources if we apply well the lessons of the past. We have learned that scientific understanding is essential to any successful regulatory program, but that when scientists are unsure, politicians should act with caution. We have learned that regulatory actions can be effective when they are clearly defined and strongly enforced, but that without careful attention to relative benefits and costs, they can waste one resource while preserving another. Most important of all. we have learned that the Federal Government has played an important role in protecting and preserving natural resources, but that it has not acted and should not act alone. In the past, State and local governments, businesses, and private citizens all have made important contributions to environmental research, land preservation, habitat protection, and enhancement of environmental quality. If we are to continue the progress we have seen in the past, the partnership between government, businesses, and private citizens must be expanded in the future.

RONALD REAGAN. THE WHITE HOUSE, July 11, 1984.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT—PM 157

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of June 29, 1984, the Secretary of the Senate, on July 12, 1984, during the adjournment of the Senate, received the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying paper; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-577) I herewith transmit the Twentieth Annual Report on the status of the National Wilderness Preservation System for calendar year 1983.

RONALD REAGAN. THE WHITE HOUSE, July 12, 1984.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NU-CLEAR REGULATORY COMMIS-SION-MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT-PM 158

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of June 29, 1984, the Secretary of the Senate, on July 13, 1984, during the adjournment of the Senate, received the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

To the Congress of the United States:
I transmit herewith the Ninth
Annual Report of the Nuclear Regula-

tory Commission as required by Section 307(c) of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5877).

The report covers fiscal year 1983, with occasional treatment of events occurring after that period.

RONALD REAGAN. THE WHITE HOUSE, July 13, 1984.

DEFERRAL OF CERTAIN BUDGET AUTHORITY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING THE ADJOURNMENT— PM 159

Under the authority of the order of the Senate on July 29, 1984, the Secretary of the Senate on July 20, 1984, during the recess of the Senate, received the following message from the President of the United States, together with accompanying papers; which, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, was referred jointly to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, and the Committee on Armed Services:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report one new deferral of budget authority for \$8,006,000 and six revised deferrals of budget authority which now total \$68,528,548. The deferrals affect the Departments of Energy, and Health and Human Services.

The details of the deferrals are contained in the attached reports.

RONALD REAGAN. THE WHITE HOUSE, July 20, 1984.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING THE AD-JOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of June 29, 1984, the Secretary of the Senate, on July 3, 1984, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the House has passed the following bill and joint resolution, without amendment:

S. 2729. An act for the relief of Jean Wilhelm Willrich; and

S.J. Res. 306. Joint resolution to proclaim July 10, 1984, as "Food for Peace Day."

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 122. Concurrent resolution to provide for a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies; and

S. Con. Res. 127. Concurrent resolution to authorize the use of the west front steps of the United States Capitol Building on August 14, 1984, to honor the men and women of the United States Olympic Teams.

The message further announced that the House has passed the follow-

ing bill, with an amendment, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 958. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to reform the merit pay system by providing for a performance management and recognition system for certain Federal employees, to require the establishment of performance appraisal systems for employees covered by the performance management and recognition system, and to increase flexibility in the management of senior executives, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the bill (S. 2303) to revise and extend the alcohol and drug abuse and mental health services block grant, with amendments; it insists upon its amendments to the bill, asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. DINGELL, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. BROYHILL, and Mr. MADIGAN as managers of the conference on the part of the House.

The message further announced that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 746) to establish the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor in the State of Illinois.

The message also announced that the House insists upon its amendments to the bill (S. 1330) to authorize the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to provide grants to the several States to encourage and foster the construction of necessary public capital investment projects, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; it agrees to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HOWARD, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. LEVITAS, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. HORTON, and Mr. ERLENBORN as managers of the conference on the part of the House.

The message further announced that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3169) to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to facilitate commerce by the domestic renewable energy industry and related service industries.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3825) to establish a boundary for the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House disagrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5603) to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the authorities of that act for assistance for alcohol and drug abuse and mental health services and to revise and extend the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act; it agrees to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagree-

ing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. Dingell, Mr. Waxman, Mr. Scheuer, Mr. Broyhill, and Mr. Madigan as managers of the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 122, 98th Congress, the Speaker appoints as members of the joint committee to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice President-elect of the United States on the 21st day of January 1985, the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Michel.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of June 29, 1984, the Secretary of the Senate, on July 6, 1984, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions:

S. 746. An act to establish the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes:

S. 2729. An act for the relief of Jean Willhelm Willrich:

H.R. 29. An act to recognize the organization known as the Polish Legion of American Veterans, U.S.A.;

H.R. 3075. An act to amend the Small Business Act to establish a small business computer security and education program, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3169. An act to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to facilitate commerce by the domestic renewable energy industry and related service industries:

H.R. 3825. An act to establish a boundary for the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3922. An act to establish a one-year limitation on the filing of claims for unpaid accounts formerly maintained in the Postal Savings System;

H.R. 3927. An act for the relief of Kenneth L. Perrin:

H.R. 4170. An act to provide for tax reform and for deficit reduction;

H.R. 4308. An act granting the consent of the Congress to an interstate compact for the preparation of a feasibility study for the development of a system of high-speed intercity rail passenger service:

intercity rail passenger service; H.R. 4616. An act to amend the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 to require States to use at least 8 per centum of their highway safety apportionments for developing and implementing comprehensive programs concerning the use of child restraint systems in motor vehicles, and for other purposes:

H.R. 4997. An act to authorize appropriations to carry out the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, for fiscal years 1985 through 1988, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5154. An act to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, space flight, control and data communications, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5155. An act to establish a system to promote the use of land remote-sensing satellite data and for other purposes:

H.R. 5174. An act to amend title 28 of the United States Code regarding jurisdiction of bankruptcy proceedings, to establish new Federal judicial positions, to amend title 11 of the United States Code, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5404. An act allowing William R. Gianelli to continue to serve as a member of the Board of the Panama Canal Commission after his retirement as an officer of the

Department of Defense; H.R. 5653. An act making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and

for other purposes;

H.R. 5713. An act making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5740. An act entitled the "Barrow

Gas Field Transfer Act of 1984";

H.R. 5753. An act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5950. An act to increase the Federal contribution for the Quadrennial Political Party presidential National Nominating Conventions:

H.R. 5953. An act to increase the statutory

limit on the public debt; S.J. Res. 306. Joint resolution to proclaim

July 10, 1984, as "Food for Peace Day"; H.J. Res. 544. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning September 2, 1984, as "National School-Age Child Care Awareness

Week"; H.J. Res. 555. Joint resolution to designate July 20, 1984, as "Space Exploration Day";

H.J. Res. 566. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning on October 7, 1984, as "National Neighborhood Housing Services Week"

H.J. Res. 567. Joint resolution to designate 1984 as the "Year of the St. Lawrence Seaway," and June 27, 1984, as "St. Lawrence Seaway Day"; and

H.J. Res. 604. Joint resolution to designate July 9, 1984, as "African Refugees Relief

Day".

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of June 29, 1984 the enrolled bills and joint resolutions were signed on July 6, 1984, during the adjournment of the Senate, by the President pro tempore (Mr. Thurmond).

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of June 29, 1984, the Secretary of the Senate on July 17, 1984, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 5561. An act to enhance the economic development of Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 5798. An act making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 331. Concurrent resolution to condemn the closing of ABC Color, the only independent newspaper in Paraguay, and to urge the Government of Paraguay to permit the reopening of that newspaper and to guarantee freedom of the press.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 5561. An act to enhance the economic development of Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The following concurrent resolution was read, and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 331. A concurrent resolution to condemn the closing of ABC Color, the only independent newspaper in Paraguay, and to urge the Government of Paraguay to permit the reopening of that newspaper and to guarantee freedom of the press; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 5490. An act to clarify the application of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary reported that on July 6, 1984, he had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill and joint resolution:

S. 2729. An Act for the relief of Jean Willhelm Willrich; and

S.J. Res., 306. Joint resolution to proclaim July 10, 1984, as "Food for Peace Day".

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-3489. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the activities of the Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee and on the viability of depository institutions; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3490. A communication from the Chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 13th annual report of the committee, dated June 30, 1984; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3491. A communication from the Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety

Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "The Effect on Consumers of the Amendments to the Safety Standard for Walk-Behind Power Mowers"; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3492. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting jointly, pursuant to law, the fifth report on the administration of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act, dated June 1984; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-3493. A communication from the Chairwoman of the U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 38th quarterly report on trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries for the period January through March 1984; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-3494. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice that the United States and the European Economic Community have negotiated a new Governing International Fishery Agreement; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3495. A communication from the Sec-

retary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a new Privacy Act system of records; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3496. A communication from the Secretary of the National Aviation Hall of Fame, Inc., transmitting, pursuant to law, the audit report of the National Aviation Hall of Fame, Inc., for calendar year 1983; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3497. A communication from the chief immigration judge, Executive Office for Immigration Review, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the suspension of deportation of certain aliens pursuant to section 244(a)(1) and 244(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3498. A communication from the Executive Director of the Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the biennial report of the council for the period May 1982 through April 1984; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3499. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Examination of the Federal Election Commission's Financial Statements for the Year Ended September 30, 1982"; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC-3500. A communication from the Executive Secretary, Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on Department of Defense procurement from Small and Other Business firms for October 1983 through February 1984; to the Committee on Small Business.

EC-3501. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the Nation's agricultural research and education (extension and teaching) activities for 1983; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3502. A communication from the Under Secretary of Agriculture (International Affairs and Commodity Programs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the fourth quarterly commodity and country allocation table showing current programming plans for food assistance under title I/III of Public Law 480 for fiscal year 1984; to the

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3503. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a cumulative report on budget rescissions and deferrals dated July 1, 1984; pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, referred jointly to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-3504. A communication from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (shipbuilding and logistics), transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the conversion of the motor vehicle operations and maintenance function at the Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, MD to performance by contractor; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3505. A communication from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Statutory Requirements for Examining International Banking Institutions Need Attention"; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3506. A communication from the Vice President for Government Affairs, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the performance evaluation report for the first half of fiscal year 1984; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3507. A communication from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on customer pickup of food and grocery products under section 8 of the Motor Carrier Act of 1980; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3508. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the first of two reports on the domestic natural gas market as required by the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-3509. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of an application by the Amity Mutual Co., Holly, CO, for a loan under the Small Reclamation Projects Act; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-3510. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the comments of the Department of the Interior on the Office of Technology Assessment's report "Environmental Protection in the Federal Coal Leasing Program"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-3511. A communication from the public representative and chairman of the Railroad Unemployment Compensation Committeee, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the report of the committee dated June 29, 1984; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-3512. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the status and operation of the State and Local Government Fiscal Assistance Trust Fund during fiscal year 1983; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3513. A communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on stable reference areas pursuant to the Deep Seabed Hard Minerals Resources Act; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3514. A communication from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting, pur-

suant to law, the 32d report on the extent and disposition of U.S. contributions to international organizations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3515. A communication from the Acting Assistant Legal Advisor for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States in the 60-day period prior to July 5, 1984; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3516. A communication from the Acting Assistant Legal Advisor for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on international agreements, other than treaties entered into by the United States in the 60-day period prior to July 3, 1984; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3517. A communication from the Secretary of the Postal Rate Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a prehearing conference on changes to the Domestic Mail Classification System to permit computer readable media containing prerecorded information, and books containing at least eight printed pages to be mailed as special fourth class mail; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3518. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (administration), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on changes to an existing Privacy Act system of records; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3519. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, the third annual report on activities under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 covering 1983; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3520. A communication from the chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission under the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1983; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3521. A communication from the Acting Administrator of the General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report summarizing and analyzing the reports submitted by executive agencies showing the amount of personal property furnished to non-Federal recipients; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3522. A communication from the chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission under the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1983; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3523. A communication from the chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 5-150, adopted by the Council on June 26, 1984; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3524. A communication from the chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 5-149, adopted by the Council on June 26, 1984; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3525. A communication from the chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 5-148, adopted by the Council on June 12, 1984; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3526. A communication from a member of the Sacramento Farm Credit

Employee's Retirement Plan, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual pension report on the plan for calendar year 1983; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3527. A communication from the General Counsel of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on an alteration to an existing Privacy Act system of records; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3528. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on activities under the Indian Civil Service Retirement Act for fiscal year 1983; to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

FC-3529. A communication from the chairman of the National Diabetes Advisory Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the activities of the board for fiscal year 1983; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

FC-3530. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final regulations for education of the handicapped auxiliary activities, and final annual funding priorities for innovative programs for severely handicapped children; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources

EC-3531. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final regulations for the Endowment Grant Program and amendments to the Institutional Aid Program; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3532. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final regulations for the secondary and transitional services of handicapped youth; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3533. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final regulations for the Services for Deaf-Blind Children and Youth Program; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources

EC-3534. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final regulations for the Handicapped Children's Early Education Program; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3535. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final funding priorities for rehabilitation long-term training; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3536. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final Funding Priority for the Experimental and Innovative Training Program; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3537. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final priority for the Special Services for Disadvantaged Students Program; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3538. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final regulations for training personnel for the education of the handicapped; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources

EC-3539. A communication from the Director of the Office of Rural Development Policy, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a strategy report "Rural Communities and the American Farm: A Partnership for Progress"; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3540. A communication from the Deputy Clerk, U.S. Claims Court, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the vacating of the judgment of April 15, 1983 in the matter of Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community against the United States, and a new holding that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-3541. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations and Logistics transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the recent discovery and emergency disposal of a suspected chemical agent munition at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3542. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on State medicaid program compliance with section 1903(g) of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-3543. A communication from the Acting Secretary of State transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on his determination that the Government of El Salvador has demonstrated progress toward land reform, free elections, freedom of association, the establishment of the rule of law and an effective judicial system, and the termination of death squad activities; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3544. A communication from the Acting Secretary of State transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on payments made by the United States to U.S. creditors under loan guarantees and credit assurance agreements with Poland; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3545. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Administration transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on five computer matches to be made between manpower records of DOD and the Central Personnel Data File and Civil Service Retiree File; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3546. A communication from the Secretary of the Postal Rate Commission transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a request for a decision on deletion of E-Com Subclass Provisions from Classification Schedule and Rate Schedules; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3547. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs transmitting, pursuant to law, a proposed plan for the use and disposition of funds of the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe; to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC-3548. A communication from the Secretary of Labor transmitting, pursuant to law, the department's annual Freedom of Information report; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3549. A communication from the Executive Director of the Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Education transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the proposed Center for Excellence in Education at Northern Arizona University; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3550. A communication from the Secretary of Education transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of final regulations for the College Housing Program—Loan Discount; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3551. A communication from the Acting Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution transmitting, pursuant to law, the Quadrangle Construction Progress Report

for the period ending June 1984; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC-3552. A communication from the Executive Secretary, Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on DOD procurement from small and other business firms, October 1983 through March 1984; to the Committee on Small Business.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES SUB-MITTED DURING THE AD-JOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of June 29, 1984, the following reports of committees were submitted on July 17, 1984:

By Mr. ROTH, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

Special Report of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (Rept. No. 98-548).

PROFILE OF ORGANIZED CRIME: MID-ATLANTIC REGION

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations has issued its report on public hearings on organized criminal activity in the mid-Atlantic States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware and adjacent areas.

Most of the preliminary inquiry leading to the February 1983 hearings was conducted by the subcommittee's minority staff under my direction and in coordination and cooperation with the majority staff under Chairman Roth, who filed the report today.

One of the key issues examined in the hearings was information indicating that imprisoned organized crime figures are often able to manage the affairs of their criminal organizations from their jail cells. This is a serious problem and can be solved, in part, by insuring that early release is denied convicts whose prison sentences are tainted by continued association with gang elements in illicit pursuits on the outside.

When police know an incarcerated organized crime leader is directing the activities of his gang from his prison cell, the warden and parole authorities should be informed and the convict should be required to serve every day of his sentence with no possibility of early release.

It makes no sense to give time off for good behavior to a convict because he seems to be a model prisoner by the usual standards of prison conduct when, in reality, he has been running the affairs of his gang on the outside.

Law enforcement agents are so convinced that certain imprisoned crime leaders are still playing a dominant role in their gang's activities that they talk about it in a matter-of-fact, routine manner. Unfortunately, they are not required to talk about it to wardens and parole boards. Instead, there should be a procedure whereby law enforcement authorities convey this information to prison officers and parole authorities. The principle of early re-

lease is based on the assumption that the prisoner has learned that crime is wrong and that he now wants to start a new life for himself. The criminal justice system makes a mockery of that principle by giving parole to a convict whose position as a crime gang leader continued during his prison sentence.

In another finding, the subcommittee urges the Internal Revenue Service to continue its recent efforts to expand its undercover operations and move toward centralized intelligence gathering as part of a stepped-up campaign against major drug dealers and other organized crime figures as well as promoters of phony tax shelters. In the past, the subcommittee had criticized the IRS policy, adopted a decade ago in the wake of Watergate revelations, to dismantle its undercover investigative work against organized crime and major drug trafficking syndicates. "It is a waste of valuable resources to allow the IRS to remain on the sidelines in any concerted effort to immobilize criminal syndicates," the subcommittee report says, adding that some of the most notorious gangsters ever brought to justice-including Al Capone, Frank Costello, Joseph (Doc) Stacher and Leroy (Nicky) Barneswere convicted on the basis of tax information. "Even major crime figures are required to pay income tax," the report says. "When they don't, they can and should go to jail.'

The subcommittee report also recommends that the Justice Department expand its definition of what constitutes organized crime beyond the Department's principal focus of Italian-American crime families and their so-called associates. Pointing out that the Federal Organized Crime Strike Force Program in the Justice Department "for too long . . . (has) addressed the subject of organized crime as if the problem were limited almost exclusively to La Cosa Nostra" families, the report goes on to say:

Shorly before the Subcommittee's February (1983) hearings began, two of the nation's most notorious organized crime figures died, one by natural causes, the other gangland-style execution. Meyer in a Lansky of Miami and Allen Dorfman of Chicago were not inducted members of LCN. To dismiss them as LCN "associates" is to diminish falsely their pre-eminent positions in major syndicated criminal activity. They were important mob figures in their own right. They were part of criminal associations that sometimes included LCN members and sometimes did not. By the same token, outlaw motorcycle gangs (and other non-LCN gangs) qualify as organized crime groups. As a matter of policy and procedure, they should be of appropriate interest to the strike forces. A continued preoccupation with only one group-La Cosa Nostra-neglects the very real existence of other organized criminal associations.

A fourth subcommittee finding is that law enforcement should reevaluate its conventional system for measuring success against organized crime. Current evaluation practices place too much emphasis upon statistics and not enough stress on the impact of police work upon dismantling criminal syndicates, the subcommittee report says. In narcotics enforcement, for example, numbers of arrests and convictions and amount of drugs seized are statistics that do not reveal the extent to which a criminal gang has been immobilized by police. A drug seizure of hundreds of pounds of heroin may have little impact on the heroin traffic if the syndicate that imports and distributes the drug is not disrupted, the report says, explaining,

A massive federal law enforcement investigation of a major drug syndicate might result in the complete immobilization of that criminal organization. However, statistics from that inquiry might not seem very impressive since only four violators were arrested and no drugs seized. By traditional statistically weighted measuring devices, the law enforcement entities involved might not be adjudged to have been effective in terms of resources expended. But, according to a new system of measuring success, the exercise could be described not in terms of arrests and seizures data, but in terms of the size of the syndicate and the amount of drugs it was importing and distributing. Seen in these terms, the case might be characterized as very important. With this system of measure, the public and the Congress could assess police effectiveness with more precision.

In other findings, the subcommittee

House passage of the Senate-passed Labor-Management Racketeering Act, legislation which I introduced with Senators CHILES, ROTH, RUDMAN and others. The bill would extend from 5 years to 10 the amount of time certain union and management officials would be precluded from serving in their offices after conviction of certain serious criminal violations. The measure would also require the convicted official to give up his position immediately upon being sentenced. Current law enables the officer to keep his job until his appeals are exhausted.

That Congress consider giving Labor Department agents investigating organized crime's role in labor-management racketeering Federal law enforcement status so that they carry firearms, make arrests and execute warrants. Senator Hatch and I have introduce a bill, S. 2090, which would give those agents that authority. The bill is currently awaiting hearings by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee. The subcommittee recommends that those hearings be held promptly, given the importance of this issue to the enforcement of our labor laws

An increased commitment of Federal law enforcement resources to Atlantic City. Legalized casino gambling has brought an increase of organized crime to Atlantic City, the report says,

pointing out, "A strong Federal presence... is called for."

By Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

Report to accompany the bill (H.R. 3825) to establish a boundary for the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 98-549).

By Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment and an amendment to the title:

S. 1688: A bill to amend the Act of October 18, 1972, to modify the authorization of appropriations for Sitka National Park, Alaska, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 98-550).

By Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment:

S. 1790: A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a contract or cooperative agreement with the Art Barn Association to assist in the preservation and interpretation of the Art Barn and Pierce Mill located in Rock Creek Park within the District of Columbia (Rept. No. 98-551).

By Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 1859: A bill for the transfer of certain interests in lands in Dona Ana County, New Mexico, to New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico (Rept. No. 98-552).

By Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 1889: A bill to amend the Act authorizing the establishment of the Congaree Swamp National Monument to provide that at such time as the principal visitor center is established, such center shall be designated as the "Harry R. E. Hampton Visitor Center" (Rept. No. 98-553).

By Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 2036: A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the city of Brigham City, Utah, certain land and improvements in Box Elder County, Utah (Rept. No. 98-554).

By Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 598: A bill to authorize a land conveyance from the Department of Agriculture to Payson, Arizona (Rept. No. 98-555).

S. 806: A bill to provide for a plan to reimburse the Okefenoke Rural Electric Membership Corporation for the costs incurred in installing electrical service to the Cumberland Island National Seashore (Rept. No. 98-556).

By Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without

H.R. 3787: A bill to amend the National Trails System Act by adding the Oregon-California Trail to the study list (Rept. No. 98-557).

By Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

H.R. 4596: A bill to amend section 1601(d) of Public Law 96-607 to permit the Secretary of the Interior to acquire title in fee simple to McClintock House at 16 East Williams Street, Waterloo, New York (Rept. No. 98-558).

By Mr. PACKWOOD, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, without amendment: H.R. 5147: A bill to implement the Eastern Pacific Ocean Tuna Fishing Agreement, signed in San Jose, Costa Rica, March 15, 1983 (Rept. No. 98-559).

By Mr. GARN, from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, with-

out amendment:

S. 2851: An original bill to authorize depository institution holding companies to engage in certain activities of a financial nature and in certain securities activities, to provide for the safe and sound operation of depository institutions, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 98-560).

By Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 2852: An original bill making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 98–561).

By Mr. ABDNOR, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 2853: An original bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 98-562).

By Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without

mendment

S. Res. 420: An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 1688.

S. Res. 421: An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 806.

S. Res. 422: An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 3787.

S. Res. 423: An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 4596.

By Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 2331: A bill to amend section 1601(d) of Public Law 96-607 to permit the Secretary of the Interior to acquire title in fee simple to McClintock House at 16 Williams Street, Waterloo, New York.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COM-MITTEES SUBMITTED DURING THE ADJOURMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of June 29, 1984, the following executive reports of committees were submitted on July 17, 1984, during the adjournment of the Senate:

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources: Erich Bloch, of New York, to be Director of the National Science Foundation for a term of six years.

(The above nomination was reported from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with the recommendation that it be confirmed, subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

By Mr. GARN, from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

Martha R. Seger, of Michigan, to be Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of 14 years from February 1, 1984

(The above nomination was reported from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, with the recommendation that it be confirmed, subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

> By Mr. GARN, from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

S. 2851. An original bill to authorize depository institution holding companies to engage in certain activities of a financial nature and in certain securities activities, to provide for the safe and sound operation of depository institutions, and for other purposes; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. ANDREWS, from the Commit-

tee on Appropriations:

S. 2852. An original bill making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. ABDNOR, from the Commit-

tee on Appropriations:

S. 2853. An original bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. SPECTER:

S. 2854. A bill to establish standards governing the preventive detention of juveniles: to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

S. 2855. A bill entitled the "Papago-Sif Chuichu Area Water Settlement Act"; to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 2856. A bill entitled the "Gila Bend Land Exchange and Settlement Act"; to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ANDREWS (for himself, Mr. ZORINSKY, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. McClure and Mr. DIXON):

S. 2857. A bill to enable honey producers and handlers to finance a nationally coordinated research, promotion, and consumer information program designed to expand their markets for honey; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. McCLURE from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. Res. 420. An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget

Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 1688; to the Committee on the Budget.

S. Res. 421. An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consider-ation of S. 806; to the Committee on the Budget.

S. Res. 422. An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 3787; to the Committee on the Budget.

S. Res. 423. An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 4596; to the Committee on the Budget.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SPECTER:

S. 2854. A bill to establish standards governing the preventive detention of juveniles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

JUVENILE PREVENTIVE DETENTION STANDARDS ACT

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I am today introducing a bill, entitled the Juvenile Preventive Detention Standards Act, to ensure that decisions to detain juveniles are guided by clearly defined legal standards in light of the decision by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Schall against Martin.

The issue of preventive detention is one which has been considered extensively in the criminal law field and has been debated extensively on the floor of the U.S. Senate in a variety of contexts.

The presumption of innocence, one of the most fundamental protections in the criminal law, customarily requires that those charged with crime be admitted to bail prior to the determination of guilt.

There are, under some circumstances, necessary reasons where that standard should be altered in cases where there are habitual criminals with demonstrated tendency where release subjects the community to a high risk of repeat crime. Those standards have been established in the omnibus crime bill passed by this body earlier this year.

While there may be some question as to whether those cases should come to trial within 60 days as opposed to 90 days, I believe that there is a considerable consensus that under some circumstances pretrial detention is necessary and preventive detention is neces-

When the issue arises as to the preventive detention of juveniles, very exacting standards must be met, in my judgment.

The distinguished groups which have studied the question of pretrial detention of juveniles have articulated standards substantially different than those which have been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in Schall against Martin, and it is the direction of this bill to define such standards in a way which will protect the rights of the community and at the same time protect the rights of the inveniles.

The detention of juveniles prior to adjudication or disposition of their cases is one of the most serious problems in the administration of juvenile justice. Some experts estimate that up to 1 million juveniles are detained each year. Many of these youths are held under harsh conditions at a high cost to themselves and the taxpavers. As a result of being detained, many experience a variety of harmful and last-

ing psychological effects.

On June 19, 1984, the Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice, which I chair, held hearings to examine preventive detention of juveniles. Many witnesses testified about the need to ensure that decisions about pretrial detention are guided by clearly enumerated standards. This sentiment was expressed by. among others, the distinguished jurist, Judge Margaret Driscoll, former chairperson of the Subcommittee on Standards of the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Judge Driscoll pointed to the enormous potential for arbitrariness and unfairness if judges are not provided with criteria by which to make pretrial detention decisions. These decisions are often based on extremely limited information and frequently are made after only a few minutes of deliberation. Under such circumstances, the welfare of juveniles may be seriously imperiled.

The costs of detaining juveniles can be exceedingly high. Based on my experience as district attorney of Philadelphia, and as chairman of the Juvenile Justice Subcommittee, I am convinced that detained minors often sustain very serious impact from such incarceration. Juvenile detainees are stigmatized. Indeed, as Justice Marshall noted in Schall against Martin:

"The impressionability of juveniles may make the experience of incarceration more injurious to them than to adults: all too quickly juveniles subjected to preventive detention come to see society at large as hostile and oppressive and to regard themselves as irremediably "delinquent."

Given these problems resulting from potentially wrong detention of juveniles and given the risks of arbitrariness absent meaningful standards, it is important to ensure that pretrial detention procedures be conducted according to predetermined legal criteria. This bill will accomplish this end.

The bill stipulates that any State in which State or local law enforcement programs receive Federal financial assistance, including aid received pursuant to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act or any other provision of law, shall not detain a juvenile who has not been found guilty of an offense which would be criminal if committed by an adult, unless certain procedural requirements are met.

Under the bill, a juvenile could not be detained unless a petition for delinquency is filed within 24 hours of arrest. An adversary hearing would then be held within 24 hours of filing. The juvenile would have a right to counsel at this hearing.

Before ordering detention, the State would have to establish that the juvenile is a fugitive from another jurisdiction, an official of which has formally requested that the juvenile be placed in detention or, alternatively, that there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed a serious crime of violence which in the case of an adult would be punishable by a sentence of 1 year or more and which, if proven, is likely to result in commitment to a secure detention facility.

In the latter situation, one of the three additional factors must be present to detain: First, there is a substantial probability that the juvenile would, if released, commit a serious crime of violence based upon a finding that the juvenile has a demonstrable recent record of adjudications for violent conduct resulting in physical injury to others, or second, the juvenile is an escapee from an institution or other placement facility to which he or she was sentenced under previous adjudication of criminal conduct, or third, the juvenile has a demonstrable recent record of adjudications for willful failure to appear at juvenile proceedings.

This bill also provides that a juvenile shall be detained only if no adequate less restrictive alternative is available. All decisions to detain a juvenile must be explained in a written statement by the responsible official or judge that explicitly states the reasons for rejecting any less restrictive

form of release.

At every stage in the proceedings, the State would bear the burden of establishing by clear and convincing evidence any relevant facts necessary to detain a juvenile. This standard is articulated with the calculation of more than the preponderance of evidence customarily required in a civil proceeding but less than the level of proof beyond a reasonable doubt which would be necessary for conviction. Also, the bill makes clear that a juvenile who may be detained under these guidelines need not be detained. No category of alleged conduct or background in and of itself should justify a failure to exercise discretion to release or that is consistent with the interests of the community and the juvenile.

I believe this legislation represents a balanced approach to the problem of inadequate standards in preventive detention cases. While ensuring that decisionmaking will be principled, the bill leaves officials with much flexibilto evaluate individual circumstances in specific cases.

Historically. Congress has acted to protect the rights of juveniles. National legislation has played a vital role in ensuring that women, racial minorities, the elderly, and the handicapped are treated fairly in our legal system, and that, of course, applies to juve-niles as well. The Juvenile Preventive Detention Standards Act also would help ensure that our Nation's young are accorded fair treatment.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the proposed bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2854

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Juvenile Preventive Detention Standards Act of 1984'

SEC. 2. Part D of title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"JUVENILE PREVENTIVE DETENTION

"Sec. 264. (a) The Attorney General shall withhold Federal financial assistance, including payments under this Act, for the law enforcement programs of any State or local government unless the law of such State or local government provides that a juvenile who is charged with a crime but who has not been adjudicated to be guilty of committing an offense which would be criminal if committed by an adult may only be detained in a secure detention facility subject to the following conditions:

"(1) No juvenile shall be detained for the

purpose of

'(A) punishing, treating, or rehabilitating the juvenile. "(B) allowing parents to avoid their legal

responsibilities. '(C) satisfying demands by a victim, the

police, or the community, "(D) permitting more convenient access to

the juvenile, or "(E) facilitating further interrogation or

investigation. (2) No juvenile shall be detained unless a

petition for delinquency is filed within 24 hours of arrest.

"(3) No juvenile shall be detained unless the juvenile is accorded an adversary hearing in court within 24 hours of the filing of the petition for delinquency. The hearing shall be held subject to the following requirements:

'(A) the juvenile, the parents of the juvenile, and their attorneys shall be given notice of the hearing immediately upon an intake official's decision that the juvenile will not be released prior to the hearing;

"(B) the juvenile shall be represented by an attorney and accompanied by the juvenile's parents, if they choose to attend; and

"(C) the juvenile and the attorney shall have full access to all information and records upon which a judge relies in refusing to release the juvenile from detention, or in imposing conditions of supervision.

"(4) No juvenile shall be detained unless a court of competent jurisdiction determines within 24 hours of the hearing required by

paragraph (3), that there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile-

'(A) has been verified to be a fugitive from another jurisdiction, an official of which has formally requested that the juvenile be placed in detention; or

"(B) has committed a serious crime of violence which in the case of an adult would be punishable by a sentence of one year or more, and which if proven is likely to result in commitment to a secure detention facility, and one or more of the following addition factors is present:

"(i) there is a substantial probability that the juvenile would, if released, commit a serious crime of violence based upon a finding that the juvenile has a demonstrable recent record of adjudications for violent conduct resulting in physical injury to others;

"(ii) the juvenile is an escapee from an institution or other placement facility to which he or she was sentenced under previous adjudication of criminal conduct; or

"(iii) the juvenile has a demonstrable recent record of adjudications for willful failure to appear at juvenile proceedings.

"(5) No juvenile shall be detained before or after a hearing unless there is no less restrictive alternative that will reduce the risks of flight or of serious harm to the physical safety of the juvenile or others. All decisions to detain a juvenile must be explained in a written statement by the responsible official or judge that explicitly states the reasons for rejecting any less restrictive form of release.

(6) At every stage of the proceedings the State will bear the burden of establishing by clear and convincing evidence any relevant facts necessary to detain a juvenile.

"(7) A juvenile who is excluded from mandatory release shall not automatically be detained. No single category of alleged conduct or background in and of itself shall justify a failure to exercise discretion to release.

"(b) For purposes of this section, the term 'serious crime of violence' means criminal homicide, forcible rape, mayhem, kidnapping, aggravated assault, and robbery.'

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

S. 2855. A bill entitled the "Papago-Sif Oidak Chuichu Area Water Settlement Act; to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 2856. A bill entitled the "Gila Bend Land Exchange and Settlement Act; to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

PAPAGO-SIF OIDAK CHUICHU AREA WATER SET-TLEMENT ACT AND THE GILA BEND LAND EX-CHANGE AND SETTLEMENT ACT

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, today, at the request of the Papago Tribe, I am introducing legislation to resolve the water rights claims of the Chuichu area of the Sells Papago Reservation and of the Gila Bend area of the Papago Reservation. In 1982, Congress enacted legislation to resolve the water rights claims of two other Papago areas, the San Xavier Reservation and the Schuk Toak area of the Sells Reservation. That settlement was the result of many months of negotiation and compromise by a dedicated group of people representing the tribe, the major water users in and around Tucson, AZ, the State of Arizona, and the Department of the Interior. The agreement successfully resolved water claims that had been the subject of litigation for more than 7 years.

My experience with the San Xavier and the Schuk Toak settlement furthers my conviction that negotiation is far more preferable than litigation as a means of solving difficult water conflicts. I hope that our experience gained in the first Papago negotiations will be a guide as we pursue resolution of the claims of these two other Papago Reservation areas. While I believe we can improve upon and build on that experience, we have a way to go to achieve the best and most viable solution to these presently pending Papago water claims. While I am not wedded to this legislation, these bills represent vehicles for discussion on how best to resolve these critical issues.

Mr. President, at this point, I ask that the text of these two bills appear in the Record.

There being no objection, the bills were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2855

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Congress has declared that it is the policy of Congress to resolve, without costly and lengthy litigation, the claims of the Papago Tribe of Arizona for water based upon failure of the United States to meet its trust responsibility to the Indian people provided reasonable settlement can be reached.

- (b) The Congress hereby finds and declares that—
- (1) That at the time of settlement of the Chuichu area of the Sells Papago Reservation, it was the obligation and intention of the United States to provide water and such obligation remains unfulfilled:
- (2) It is likely that the United States would be held liable for its failure to provide water and for allowing ground water beneath the Chuichu area of the Sells Papago Reservation to be mined by off-reservation entities;
- (3) There exists a critical situation at the Chuichu area of the Sells Papago Reservation in that there is not sufficient water to sustain a farming operation on the Communitie's domestic needs until a permanent source of water suitable for irrigation and the domestic needs on the reservation can be delivered:
- (4) This Act is proposed to settle the Papago Tribe's claim for water mined from under the Chuichu area of the Sells Papago Reservation by off-reservation entities by obligating the United States to meet the Papago Tribe's needs for a permanent supply of water in this area of the reservation in a fixed amount to be available upon a date certain, in exchange for a release of all claims the Papago Tribe has against the United States for failing to act consistently with its trust responsibility to protect this water resource of the reservation; and
- (5) It is the long-range interest of the United States and the Papago Tribe to reach a fair and equitable settlement of this claim of the Papago Tribe.

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 2. For the purpose of this Act-

(1) the term "acre-foot" means the amount of water necessary to cover one acre of land to a depth of one foot:

(2) the term "Central Arizona Project" means the project authorized under title III of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (82 Stat. 887; 43 U.S.C. 1521, et seq.);

Stat. 887; 43 U.S.C. 1521, et seq.);
(3) the term "Papago Tribe" means the Papago Tribe of Arizona organized under section 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 987; 25 U.S.C. 478);

(4) the term "Secretary" means the Secre-

tary of the Interior;

(5) the term "replacement costs" means the reasonable costs of acquiring and delivering water from sources within the Tucson Active Management Area and that part of the Upper Santa Cruz Basin not within that area. Such costs shall include costs of necessary construction amortized in accordance with standard Bureau of Reclamation Procedures:

(6) the term "value" means the value attributed to the water based on the Tribe's anticipated or actual use of the water, or its fair market value.

WATER DELIVERIES: ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLIES

SEC. 3. (a) As soon as possible but not later than five years after the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to deliver annually to the Chuichu area of the Sells Papago Reservation twenty thousand acre-feet of water suitable for agricultural use from any of the following sources or combination thereof:

(A) Eight thousand acre-feet of Central Arizona Project water according to the terms and condition of that certain agreement dated December 11, 1980, by and between the Secretary and the Papago Tribe of Arizona:

(B) Twelve thousand acre-feet of the non-Indian allocation of Central Arizona Project water for agricultural use if the Papago Tribe's application to contract therefor has been approved.

(C) Any Central Arizona Project water which has been contracted for but is re-

leased or will not be used;

(D) Any water which becomes available by reason of augmentation for delivery through the Central Arizona Project.

(E) Any water stored behind the Tat Momolik Dam which is in excess of the needs of the Vaiva Vo farming project and the domestic and cattle needs of the surrounding area:

(F) Any water stored behind any dam that may be authorized and constructed within the Sif Oidak District of the Sells Papago Reservation; and

(G) Water from the South Vekol water

basin underlying Federal lands.

(b) To make available and deliver to the Chuichu area of the Sif Oidak District of the Sells Reservation that water referred to in this section, the Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, shall design, construct, operate, maintain and replace such facilities as are appropriate.

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to carry out such studies and analysis as he deems necessary to determine the feasibility of constructing a multipurpose dam on that portion of the Sif Oidak District of the Sells Papago Reservation known as Silver Reef and facilities to divert the flood waters of the Santa Cruz River for storage behind Tat Momolik Dam for agricultural, recreational and other uses. Such study and analysis shall be completed

within one year after the date of the enactment of this act.

- (b) If the Secretary determines that either or both of these flood control measures are feasible and the Papago Tribe consents thereto, the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to design, construct, operate, maintain and replace the dam and diversion facilities.
- (c) The Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to design, construct, operate, maintain and replace such facilities as are necessary to deliver twenty thousand acrefeet of water to the Chuichu area of the Sif Oidak District at points to be agreed to by the Secretary and the Tribe.

DISTRIBUTION OF WATER

SEC. 5. (a) The Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation or the Bureau of Indian Affairs as requested by the Tribe, shall design, construct, operate, maintain, and replace an irrigation system within the Chuichu area of the Sif Oidak District of the Sells Reservation, including such canals, laterals, farm ditches and irrigation works, as are necessary for the efficient distribution of ten thousand eight hundred acrefeet of water.

(b) The Papago Tribe shall assume the cost and responsibility of designing, con-

structing, operating, maintaining and replacing an irrigation system within the Chuichu area of the Sif Oidak District of the Sells Reservation, including such canals,

laterals, farm ditches and irrigation works, as are necessary for the efficient distribution of nine thousand two hundred acre-feet of water.

(c) The Secretary shall be required to carry out his obligation with respect to distribution systems under subsection (a) only if the Papago Tribe agrees to:

(1) subjugate, at no cost to the United States, the land for which those distribution systems are to be planned, designed and

constructed by the Secretary; and

(2) assume the responsibility, through the Tribe or its members or an entity designated by the Tribe, as appropriate, following the completion of those distribution systems and upon delivery of water under the act, for operation, maintenance, and replacement of those systems in accordance with the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 583; 25 U.S.C. 385).

SEC. 6. The Papago Tribe shall have the right to devote all water supplies under this Act to any use, including but not limited to agricultural, municipal, industrial, commercial, mining, or recreational use within or outside the Papago Reservation.

DAMAGES

SEC. 7. If the Secretary is unable to acquire and deliver quantities of water adequate to fulfill his obligations under Section 3(a), the Secretary shall pay damages in an amount equal to the actual replacement costs or the value of such quantities of water as are not acquired and delivered, whichever is greater.

WAIVER AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS

SEC. 8. (a) The Secretary shall be required to carry out the obligations of the act only if within one year after the date of enactment of this act the Papago Tribe executes a waiver and release of any and all claims for injuries to water rights (including rights to both surface and groundwater) within the Maricopa-Stanfield water basin, from time immemorial to the date of execution by the Tribe of such waiver, which the Tribe has against the United States. This

waiver and release shall become effective and binding on the Papago Tribe only after the Secretary has fully completed all of his obligations as set forth in Sections 3, 4, and 5, the trust fund referred to in Section 11 is in existence, and the full amount authorized to be appropriated has been appropriated by Congress.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed as a waiver or release by the Papago Tribe of any claim where such claim arises

under this Act.

(c) The settlement provided in this Act shall be deemed fully to satisfy any and all claims of water rights (including rights in both surface and ground water) of the Papago Tribe and all individual members of the Papago Tribe that have a legal interest in lands of the Chuichu area of the Sif Oidak District of the Sells Papago Reservation, as of the date the waiver and release referred to in this section takes effect. Any entitlement to water of any individual member of the Papago Tribe shall be satisfied out of the water resources provided by this title.

VAIVA VO

SEC. 9. As soon as possible but not later than three years after the date of the enactment of this act, the Secretary shall improve and extend the existing irrigation system of the Vaiva Vo farms located within the Sif Oidak District of the Sells Papago Reservation, and subjugate additional land, design and construct such additional canals, laterals, farm ditches, wells and irrigation works, including wells, as are necessary for the efficient distribution for agricultural purposes of nine thousand two hundred acre-feet of water.

TAT MOMOLIK DAM

SEC. 10. (a) Pursuant to apropriations the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the governing body of the Papago Tribe the sum of \$3,000,000 to liquidate damage claims by the Papago Tribe against the United States arising from its unauthorized taking of tribal lands in connection with the construction and operation of the Tat Momolik Dam and its failure to provide recreation and other development benefits promised but never provided in connection with construction of the dam; and

(b) \$100,000 to the residents of Tat Momolik Village in compensation for their forced

relocation.

(c) The Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to carry out such studies and analyses as he deems necessary to determine the detrimental effects, if any, on the village of Cocklebur arising from the construction and operation of Tat Momolik Dam.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TRUST FUND: EXPENDITURES

Sec. 11. (a) Pursuant to appropriations the Secretary shall pay to the governing body of the Papago Tribe the sum of \$5,000,000 to be held in trust for the benefit of such Tribe and invested in interest bearing deposits and securities including deposits and securities of the United States.

(b) The authorizing governing body of the Papago Tribe, as trustee for such Tribe, may only spend each year the interest and dividends accruing on the sum held and invested pursuant to section (a). Such amounts may only be used by the Papago Tribe for the subjugation of land, development of water resources, and the construction, operation, maintenance and replacement of related facilities on the Papago Reservation which are not the obligation of

the United States under this or any other act of Congress.

SOUTH VEKOL WATER BASIN

SEC. 12. On the date of enactment of this act all water rights attached to the public lands in the South Vekol water basin are hereby transferred to the Papago Tribe of Arizona.

EXTENSION OF THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

SEC. 13. Notwithstanding section 2415 of Title 28, United States Code, any action relating to water rights of the Papago Tribe, or any member of such Tribe brought by the Tribe or the United States for or on behalf of such Tribe or member of such Tribe, or by such Tribe on its own behalf shall not be barred if the complaint is filed prior to January 1, 1989.

APPLICATION OF INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION AND EDUCATION ASSISTANCE ACT

SEC. 12. The function of the Bureau of Reclamation under this title shall be subject to the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (88 Stat. 2203; 25 U.S.C. 450) to the same extent as if performed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs

COMPLIANCE WITH BUDGET ACT

SEC. 13. No authority under this title to enter into contracts or to make payments shall be effective except to the extent and in such amounts as provided in advance in appropriations acts. Any provisions of this title which, directly or indirectly, authorizes the enactment of new budget authority shall be effective only for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1984.

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 14. This Act may be cited as the "Papago-Sif Oldak Chuichu Area Water Settlement Act."

S. 2856

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled

SEC. 1. The Congress finds that-

(1) Nearly ten thousand acres of trust land on the Gila Bend Reservation—comprising of more than seventy-five percent of the Reservation—have been rendered unsuitable for agriculture or other economic use by reason of the operation of Painted Rock Dam;

(2) in addition, the Papago Tribe has been denied the use of more than five thousand nine hundred acres of this land owing to the failure of the United States to protect the rights of the Tribe to surface and ground water.

(3) the claims of the Papago Tribe with respect to those lands and injuries to water rights are the subject of prospective law suits against the United States; and

(4) it is in the long-range interests of the United States and the Papago Tribe to reach a fair and equitable settlement of the claims of the Papago Tribe.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act-

(1) the term "acre-foot" means the amount of water necessary to cover one acre of land to a depth of one foot;

(2) the term "Central Arizona Project" means the project authorized under title III of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (82 Stat. 887: 43 U.S.C. 1521. et seq.):

Stat. 887; 43 U.S.C. 1521, et seq.);
(3) the term "Papago Tribe" means the Papago Tribe of Arizona organized under section 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 987; 25 U.S.C. 476);

(4) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior;

(5) the term "replacement costs" means the reasonable costs of acquiring and delivering water from sources within the Tucson Active Management Area and that part of the Upper Santa Cruz Basin not within that area. Such costs shall include costs of necessary construction amortized in accordance with standard Bureau of Reclamation Procedures:

(6) the term "value" means the value attributed to the water based on the Tribe's anticipated or actual use of the water, or its fair market value.

GILA BEND LAND EXCHANGE; WATER RIGHTS TRANSFER

SEC. 3. (a) As soon as possible but not later than five years after the date of enactment of this Act, if the Papago Tribe consents, the Secretary shall exchange five thousand nine hundred acres of arable land for an equivalent acreage of arable land under jurisdiction of the Secretary or acquired by the Secretary under subsection (b).

(b) To meet the obligation under subsection (a) in whole or in part, the Secretary may acquire by purchase or exchange pri-

vate lands of like quality.

(c) In selecting lands for exchange under subsection (a) or acquiring lands for exchange under subsection (b), the Secretary shall give priority to lands which have rights in surface water recognized under State law and are practicably irrigable.

(d) The lands exchanged under this section shall be held in trust for the Papago tribe and shall be part of the Gila Bend Indian Reservation for all purposes. Such lands shall be deemed to have been reserved as of the date of the reservation of lands for

which they are exchanged.

(e) Notwithstanding any Federal or State law to the contrary, the surface and ground water rights attaching to the land which, prior to exchange, were part of the Gila Bend Indian Reservation, shall be severed from the land and transferred to the land for which it is exchanged.

(f) No land may be acquired under subsection (b) without the consent of the owner

thereof.

(g) Lands exchanged under this section which, prior to the exchange were part of the Gila Bend Indian Reservation, shall be managed by the Secretary through the Bureau of Reclamation.

QUANTIFICATION OF WATER RIGHTS: ALTERNA-TIVE WATER SUPPLIES; OPERATION AND MAIN-

SEC. 4. (a) The Tribe shall have the right to use thirty two thousand acre-feet of water suitable for agricultural, domestic, municipal or industrial uses;

(b) To the extent that the water available for use on the lands exchanged under section 3 is not sufficient to meet the entitlement of the Tribe under subsection (a), the Secretary shall acquire and deliver to the Gila Bend Indian Reservation, as that reservation is bounded after the land exchange, at points agreed to by the Secretary and the Tribe, such quantities of water which are necessary to satisfy the entitlement.

(c) To meet the obligation under subsection (b), the Secretary shall acquire and deliver water from the following sources of any combination thereof:

(1) Painted Rock Reservoir;

(2) Private lands of interests therein having rights in surface or ground water recognized under State law;

- (3) lands which the Secretary acquires in the Gila Bend Indian Reservation by exchange under section 3 the water rights to which are not transferred to the land for which they are exchanged under section 3(d).
- (4) reclaimed water to which the seller has a specific right for the voluntary exchange of the reclaimed water for any other water suitable for agricultural, domestic, municipal, or industrial uses; or

(5) any water which becomes available for delivery through the Central Arizona

Project.

(d) No land, water, water rights, contract rights, or reclaimed water may be acquired under subsection (c) without the consent of the owner thereof.

(e) To make available and deliver to the Reservation the water referred to in this section, the Secretary acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, shall design, construct, operate, maintain, and replace such

facilities as are appropriate.

- (f) The Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation or the Bureau of Indian Affairs as requested by the Pagago Tribe, shall design, construct, operate, maintain, and replace an irrigation system on the Gila Bend Reservation, including such canals, laterals, farm ditches, and irrigation works, as are necessary for the efficient distribution of ten thousand eight hundred acre-feet of water.
- (g) The Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation or the Bureau of Indian Affairs as requested by the Tribe, shall design, construct, operate, maintain, and replace an irrigation system on the Gila Bend Reservation, including such canals, laterals, farm ditches, and irrigation works, as are necessary for the efficient distribution of twenty one thousand two hundred acrefect of water. The costs referred to in this subsection are the responsibility of the Papago Tribe.

ADDITIONAL LAND EXCHANGES

SEC. 5. (a) As soon as possible but not later than five years after the date of the enactment of this Act, if the Papago Tribe consents, the Secretary shall exchange—

(1) four thousand acres of land for-

 (A) an equivalent acreage of land of like quality; or

(B) an acreage of land, more or less than four thousand acres, which has an equivalent fair market value; and

- (2) two hundred forty acres of land for an equivalent acreage suitable for a village site. The land which the Secretary exchanges for Papago land shall be land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary or acquired under subsection (b).
- (b) To meet the obligation under subsection (a), the Secretary may acquire by purchase or exchange private lands of like quality.
- (c) The lands exchanged under this section shall be held in trust for the Papago Tribe and shall be deemed a part of the Gila Bend Reservation for all purposes. Such lands shall be deemed to have been reserved as of the date of the reservation of lands for which they are exchanged.
- (d) No land may be acquired under subsection (b) without the consent of the owner thereof.
- (e) Lands exchanged under this section which, prior to the exchange, were part of the Gila Bend Reservation, shall be managed by the Secretary through the Bureau of Land Management.

GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

SEC. 6. The Secretary shall establish a water management plan for the Gila Bend Reservation which, except as is necessary to be consistent with the provisions of this Act, will have the same effect as any management plan developed under Arizona law.

DISPOSITION OF WATER

SEC. 7. The Papago Tribe shall have the right to devote all water supplies under this Act, whether delivered by the Secretary or pumped or diverted by the Tribe, to any use, including but not limited to agricultural, municipal, industrial, commercial, mining, or recreational use within or outside the Gila Bend Reservation.

RETAINED RIGHTS

SEC. 8. The Papago Tribe shall have the right to the exclusive use of any land or any flood waters on the lands which, prior to the exchange, were part of the Gila Bend Reservation for hunting, wood gathering, recreational, commercial, or other uses: Provided, that nothing herein shall interfere with the operation of Painted Rock Dam for flood-control purposes.

DAMAGES

SEC. 9. (a) If the Secretary is unable to exchange five thousand nine hundred acres of arable land to fulfill the obligation under section 3, the Secretary shall pay damages in an amount equal to the sum of the acquisition costs and use value of such acreage of land as are not exchanged.

(b) If the Secretary is unable to acquire and deliver quantities of water adequate to fulfill the obligation under section 4(b), the Secretary shall pay damages in an amount equal to the actual replacement costs or the value of such quantities of water as are not acquired and delivered, whichever is greater.

Sec. 10. The Secretary shall be required to carry out the obligation with respect to distribution systems under section 4(f) only if

the Papago Tribe agrees-

(a) subjugate, at no cost to the United States, the land for which those distribution systems are to be planned, designed and constructed by the Secretary; and

(b) assume the responsibility, through the Tribe or its members or an entity designated by the Tribe, as appropriate, following the completion of those distribution systems and upon delivery of water under this Act, for operation, maintenance, and replacement of those systems in accordance with the Act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 583; 25 U.S.C. 385).

WAIVER AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS OF PAPAGO TRIBE

Sec. 11. (a) The Secretary shall be required to carry out the obligations of this Act only if within one year after the date of enactment of this Act the Papago Tribe executes a waiver and release of any and all claims for injuries to land or to water rights (including rights to both surface and ground water) within the Bosque Valley water basin, from time immemorial to the date of the execution by the Tribe of such a waiver, which the Tribe has against the United States.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed as a waiver or release by the Papago Tribe of any claim where such claim arises under this Act.

(c) The waiver and release referred to in this section shall not take effect until such time as the trust funds referred to in sections 14 and 15 are in existence and the full amounts authorized to be appropriated for planning under section 13 and to the trust

funds under sections 14 and 15 have been appropriated by the Congress.

(d) The settlement provided in this Act shall be deemed fully to satisfy any and all claims of land or water rights (including rights in both surface and ground water) of the Papago Tribe and all individual members of the Papago Tribe that have a legal interest in the Glla Bend Reservation as of the date the waiver and release referred to in this section takes effect. Any entitlement to land or to water of any individual member of the Papago Tribe shall be satisfied out of the land and water resources provided in this Act.

EXTENSION OF THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

SEC. 12. Notwithstanding section 2415 of title 28, United States Code, any action relating to water rights of the Papago Tribe or any member of such Tribe brought by the United States for, or on behalf of, such Tribe or member of such Tribe, or by such Tribe on its own behalf shall not be barred if the complaint is filed prior to January 1, 1989

PLANNING

SEC. 13. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated by this Act, the sum of \$500,000 for transfer by the Secretary to the Papago Tribe for use in planning the land exchanges referred to in sections 3(a) and 5(a) and the distribution systems referred to in subsections (f) and (g) of section 4.

PAPAGO TRUST FUND

SEC. 14. (a) Pursuant to appropriations the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the authorized governing body of the Papago Tribe the sum of \$8,000,000 to be held in trust for the benefit of such Tribe and invested in interest bearing deposits and securities.

(b) The authorized governing body of the Papago Tribe, as trustee for such Tribe, may only spend each year the interest and dividends accruing on the sum held and invested pursuant to subsection (a). Such amount may only be used by the Papago Tribe for the subjugation of land, development of water resources, and the construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of related facilities on the Papago Reservation which are not the obligation of the United States.

SEC. 15. Pursuant to appropriations the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the governing body of the Papago Tribe the sum of \$1,000,000 to be held in trust for the benefit of the San Lucy district of such Tribe and invested in interest bearing securities.

APPLICATION OF INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION AND EDUCATION ASSISTANCE ACT

SEC. 16. The function of the Bureau of Reclamation under this title shall be subject to the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (88 Stat. 2203; 25 U.S.C. 450) to the same extent as if performed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

COMPLIANCE WITH BUDGET ACT

SEC. 17. No authority under this title to enter into contracts or to make payments shall be effective except to the extent and in such amounts as provided in advance in appropriations Acts. Any provisions of this title which, directly or indirectly, authorizes the enactment of new budget authority shall be effective only for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1984.

REPEAL OF SECTION 0000 OF TITLE 00, UNITED STATES CODE

Sec. 18. Section 0000 of the Southern Arizona Rights Settlement Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 1282; 00 U.S.C. 0000) is hereby repealed.

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 19. This Act may be cited as the "Gila Bend Land Exchange and Settlement Act.'

> By Mr. ANDREWS (for himself, Mr. ZORINSKY, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. McClure, and Mr. Dixon):

S. 2857. A bill to enable honey producers and handlers to finance a nationally coordinated research, promotion, and consumer information program designed to expand their markets for honey; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry,

HONEY RESEARCH, PROMOTION, AND CONSUMER INFORMATION ACT

· Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President. today I am introducing legislation that would enable the producers and handlers of honey and honey products to finance a nationally coordinated research, promotion, and consumer information program designed to expand their markets for honey and honey products.

Mr. President, this bill will effect honey producers in every State of the Union and in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. In my home State of North Dakota, the leading honey producing State, honey producers have been hurt by an influx of cheaper imported honey. As a result, they have been forced to rely in an ever increasing fashion upon the commodity support programs of the USDA, increasing Government participation in the honey industry.

This bill should help to reverse this growing governmental dependence by creating a national marketing organization for honey producers, a task which has been all but impossible in the past owing to the fragmented nature of the industry. It is anticipated by the industry that legislation of this sort will provide them with the opportunity to launch a national program to first, research new uses for honey and honey products, second, increase consumer awareness of the nutritional quality and versatility of honey, and third, seek and develop new market for honey. All of these promotional goals will be financed by the honey industry at no cost to the

This legislation will provide the honey industry with a mechanism to solve marketing problems in a fashion similar to programs employed by the potato, egg, and cotton industries. The success of the programs in other areas are living examples of the truth of the old adage, "It pays to advertise." These groups have found that industry wide promotional efforts have created consumer awareness and marketing opportunities, increasing sales

Federal Treasury.

ernment-sponsored support programs.

This act does not dictate anything in the way of quality standards, or production restrictions, or in any way limit the production or marketing decisions of the individual producer. In that regard, it is a perfect example of Government guidance, not interven-

In summary, Mr. President, this bill would authorize the establishment of an orderly procedure for the development and financing of a coordinated program designed to promote a national marketing plan for the honey industry. This act will be funded by industry participants at no cost to the Federal Government. I am confident that this legislation will provide the governmental assistance, guidance, and encouragement necessary for honey industry to help itself achieve market stability. Certainly this selfhelp option is preferable to ever increasing dependence on the Federal Government.

I urge my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this bill.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 2050

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, his name was withdrawn as a cosponsor of S. 2050, a bill to provide local communities with a right of first refusal to purchase a major league baseball franchise if the owners offer the franchise for sale to prospective purchasers who intend to move such franchise to another community.

At the request of Mr. HEINZ, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. Nunn] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2338, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to allow medicare coverage for home health services provided on a daily basis.

S. 2357

At the request of Mr. Specter, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Levin] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2357, a bill for the relief of Michael O'Rourke.

S. 2375

At the request of Mr. Bumpers, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Pell] was added as cosponsor of S. 2375, a bill to amend the Small Business Act to improve the operation of the secondary market for loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration.

S. 2544

At the request of Mr. Abdnor, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Kennedy], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Baker], the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], and the Senator from Florida [Mrs. Haw-KINS] were added as cosponsors of S. 2544, a bill to amend section 3056 of

while reducing dependence upon Gov- title 18, United States Code, to update the authorities of the U.S. Secret Service, and for other purposes.

S. 2665

At the request of Mr. Roth, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Percyl was added as a cosponsor of S. 2665, a bill to strengthen the criminal and civil penalty provisions of environmental protection laws.

At the request of Mr. Grassley, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Tsongas], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Levin], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. QUAYLE] were added as cosponsors of S. 2743, a bill to designate a portion of 16th Street, Northwest, Washington, DC, on which the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is located, as 'Andrei Sakharov Avenue.'

At the request of Mr. Thurmond, the name of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. PRYOR] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2766, a bill to amend chapter 44, title 18. United States Code, to regulate the manufacture and importation of armor piercing ammunition.

At the request of Mr. Helms, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. East] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2769, a bill to amend section 1464 of title 18, United States Code, relating to broadcasting obscene language, and for other purposes.

S. 2770

At the request of Mr. MELCHER, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. JEPSEN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2770, a bill to protect consumers and franchised automobile dealers from unfair price discrimination in the sale by the manufacturer of new motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

S. 2803

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. Lautenberg] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2803, a bill to amend the Delaware River basin compact to allow the sale of bonds at market rates.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 254

At the request of Mr. Lugar, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Chafee] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 254, a joint resolution to designate the month of October 1984 as "National Down's Syndrome Month."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 267

At the request of Mr. CHILES, the name of the Senator from California [Mr. Wilson] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 267, a joint resolution to designate the week of September 23, 1984, through September 29, 1984, as "National Drug Education and Prevention Abuse Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 272

At the request of Mr. Murkowski. the names of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. HEINZ], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Pell], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Percy], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ZORINsky], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 272, a joint resolution recognizing the anniversaries of the Warsaw uprising and the Polish resistance to the invasion of Poland during World War II.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 287

At the request of Mr. D'Amato, the name of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Stafford] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 287, a joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate January 27, 1985, as "National Jerome Kern Day."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 299

At the request of Mr. Abdnor, the names of the Senator from Florida [Mr. Chiles], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. Mathias], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. East], the Senator from Texas [Mr. Bentsen], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. Durenberger], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. Sarbanes], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. Boren], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. Nickles] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 299, a joint resolution to designate November 1984 as "National Diabetes Month."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 318

At the request of Mr. Hatch, the names of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. Matsunaga], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Burdick], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. Domenici], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Andrews], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Ford], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Denton], the Senator from California [Mr. Cranston], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. Gorton] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 318, a joint resolution to designate the week of September 16, 1984, through September 22, 1984, as "National Development Disabilities Awareness Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 323

At the request of Mr. Murkowski, the names of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Lugar], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Pell], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Percy], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. Sarbanes], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Zorinsky], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Thurmond], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. Bradley], the Senator from New York [Mr. D'Amato], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. Dole].

the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Heinz], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Helms], were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 323, a joint resolution designating August 1984 as "Polish American Heritage Month."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 327

At the request of Mr. Kasten, the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Dopp], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] the Senator from Georgia [Mr. Nunn], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. PERCY], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DURENBERGER]. the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. JEPSEN], the Senator from California [Mr. Wilson], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Chaffee], the Senator from Texas [Mr. Tower], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Lugar], the Senator from Washington [Mr. Gorton], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. METZENBAUM], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. MATTINGLY] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 327, a joint resolution to designate the week beginning September 2, 1984 as "Youth of America Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 332

At the request of Mr. Dole, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Percy] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 332, a joint resolution to proclaim October 16, 1984, as "World Food Day."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 118

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Tsongas], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Levin], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. QUAYLE] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 118, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the portion of the street in the District of Columbia on which is located the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the portion of any street in any other city in the United States on which is located a consular office or mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, should be named Andrei Sakharov

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 124

At the request of Mr. Heinz, the names of the Senator from Florida [Mrs. Hawkins], the Senator from Utah [Mr. Hatch], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Quayle], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Bumpers], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Denton] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 124, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Senior

Companion Program be commended on its 10th anniversary for its success in providing volunteer opportunities for older Americans.

SENATE RESOLUTION 329

At the request of Mr. Nunn, the name of the Senator from Utah [Mr. Hatch] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 329, a resolution expressing the support of the Senate for the expansion of confidence building measures between the United States and the U.S.S.R., including the establishment of nuclear risk reduction centers, in Washington and in Moscow, with modern communications linking the centers.

SENATE RESOLUTION 412

At the request of Mr. Hollings, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Heinz], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Metzenbaum], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Randolph] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 412, a resolution to congratulate and commend the USA Philharmonic Society.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs will hold a hearing on the relationship between Congress and the executive in the formulation and implementation of foreign policy on Wednesday, July 25, at 10 a.m., in SD-342 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. For further information, please contact Dr. Ian Butterfield at 224-2441.

Mr. President, the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs will hold a markup on the following measures: First, S. 1566, Program Fraud Civil Penalties Act of 1983; second, S. 1858, DC Home Rule Act Amendments; and third, S. 2433, Paperwork Reduction Act Amendments of 1983 on Thursday, July 26, at 9:30 a.m. in SD-342 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. For further information, please contact Mr. Dave Glendinning at 224-3721 in reference to S. 1566, Program Fraud Civil Penalties Act of 1983, Ms. Eileen Mayer at 224-4161 in reference to S. 1858, DC Home Rule Act amendments, and Mr. Reid Detchon at 224-0211 in reference to S. 2433, Paperwork Reduction Act Amendments of 1983.

Mr. President, the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs will hold a continuation of the hearing on the relationship between Congress and the executive in the formulation and implementation of foreign policy on Thursday, July 31, at 9:30 a.m., in SD-342 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. For further information, please contact Dr. Ian Butterfield at 224-2441.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public the scheduling of a public hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy Research and Development to consider section 201 of S. 2846, authorizing appropriations to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and section 305 of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974; and for discussion of the Department of Energy's mission plan for the Civilian Radioactive Waste Management Program.

The hearing will be held on Tuesday, July 31, beginning at 2 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

Those wishing to testify or who wish to submit written statements for the hearing record should write to the Subcommittee on Energy Research and Development, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. Witnesses are requested to provide the subcommittee with 25 copies of their written statements 24 hours in advance of the hearing, as required by the rules of the committee, and 100 copies on the day of the hearing.

For further information regarding this hearing, you may wish to contact Mr. Paul Gilman of the subcommittee staff at 224-4431.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public the scheduling of a public hearing before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water to consider S. 2850, to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Montana for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes. The hearing will be held on Thursday, August 9, beginning at 9 a.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

Those wishing to testify or who wish to submit written statements for the hearing record should write to the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water, Committee Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. Due to the number of people expected to testify, witnesses will be arranged in panels and oral testimony will be limited to 3 minutes. Witnesses are requested to provide the subcommittee with 25 copies of their written statement 24 hours in advance of the hearing, as required by the committee rules, and 50 copies on the day of the

For further information regarding this hearing you may wish to contact Mr. Tony Bevinetto of the subcommittee staff at 224-5161.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

SIGNS OF ECONOMIC EXPANSION IN NEW YORK

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, at a time when all of us look toward economic growth and expansion, I am pleased to report that Avon Products, Inc. has just opened a new administrative office complex in Rye, NY. Located in the new Rye facility are more than 450 employees comprising 5 Avon departments: information services, branch operations, manufacturing operations, controller's, and administration.

Avon is the world's leading manufacturer and distributor of cosmetics, fragrances, and fashion jewelry. Avon also holds the preeminent position among all direct-selling organizations: its products are sold by almost 1.4 million sales representatives to customers in more than 30 countries.

Among the basic principles which have guided Avon throughout almost a century of progress in New York is one that states, "We will honor the responsibilities of corporate citizenship by contributing to the well-being of the society in which we function." This they have done faithfully—both within our State and throughout the country—by actively supporting programs and organizations devoted to the alleviation of human suffering and to the improvement of the health, education and quality of life of all members of society.

Better known is Avon's commitment to provide women an opportunity to earn and achieve. More than 30 years before women had the right to vote, Avon had provided them the chance to become independent business people, by offering an easily accessible route to genuine individual development. In this century of transition and progress for women, Avon has offered millions more opportunities for earnings and personal growth than any other American company.

Inseparably linked with the Avon representatives' opportunity is the service they, in turn, provide to consumers—service renowned for its personalized attention, in-the-home convenience, and high standards of business conduct which have become synonymous with the Avon name. In an increasingly impersonal world, the Avon representative remains that rare independent business person who knows her customers by name and is well-acquainted with their needs.

The quality of Avon service is matched only by the quality of the products they sell. More than 700 scrupulously tested cosmetics, fragrances and fashion jewelry items are offered to customers, backed by a guarantee of satisfaction that is unsurpassed in today's marketplace. And the value of these products is self-evident. New Yorkers are demanding consumers, and more than three generations of them—in the millions—have continually welcomed Avon representatives and Avon products into their homes.

In addition to the new office complex in Rye, and their headquarters office in New York City, Avon also maintains a major manufacturing and research facility in Suffern, NY.

The parent corporation, Avon Products, Inc., includes three other divisons: Mallinckrodt, a leading manufacturer of health care products and specialty chemicals, with facilities in upstate New York and on Long Island; also, Foster Medical, a health services and medical supply company; and Direct Mail and Specialty Retailing, which includes Avon Fashions and Tiffany & Co.

I am pleased to recognize and commend to you Avon Products, Inc.—one of New York's outstanding corporate citizens.

HON. JOSEPH H. BOTTUM

• Mr. ABDNOR. Mr. President, it is with great sorrow that I must inform the Senate of the death of a former Member of this body, the Honorable Joseph H. Bottum of South Dakota. Senator Bottum was appointed on July 9, 1962, to fill the term of the late Senator Francis Case, and served with distinction in the remaining days of the 87th Congress.

Joe Bottum was a great patriot and a great statesman of South Dakota. The depth of his feeling for his country and his work in its behalf prompted an editorial writer to observe that it was only fitting his death came on the Fourth of July.

To causes in which he believed, Joe Bottum gave untiring effort—our great country, the State of South Dakota, the Republican Party, the institutions which serve to preserve our freedoms—above all, his beloved family. All commanded his utmost respect, his dedicated service.

Joe Bottum believed it was absolutely essential to the future of his country to interest young people in the political process. Indeed, much of my early activity in South Dakota Republican circles stemmed from a phone call Joe made to me urging me to come to the South Dakota Young Republican convention. Joe was one of the founding fathers of that group and its first chairman. He had a way of convincing people, and Jim Abdnor was soon greatly involved in the Young Republicans and on his way to a political career of his own.

It was my privilege to be a member of the South Dakota Senate when Joe,

as South Dakota Lieutenant Governor, served as its president. He set an example of fairness and impartiality in the office of presiding officer that remains a standard today.

Joe Bottum was a great teacher of all of us in South Dakota, and his teaching came primarily from the example he set for all of us. I commend the attention of my colleagues to some of the tributes which were accorded to Joe and ask they be printed in the RECORD.

Our sympathy goes out to his beloved wife, Nellie, and their daughter, Mary Jo, together with our thanks for sharing him so generously with South Dakota and our great country.

The articles follow:

[From the Rapid City (SD) Journal, July 5, 1984]

JOSEPH BOTTUM DIES WEDNESDAY AT AGE 80 (By Gordon Hanson)

Former Circuit Judge and U.S. Sen. Joseph H. Bottum, 80, a longtime Republican Party figure from Rapid City, died Wednesday in Rapid City Regional Hospital.

He had been in failing health for about two weeks and was taken to the hospital at 3 a.m. Sunday, said a family friend.

Funeral services are pending under the direction of Behrens Mortuary.

Bottum started his career in South Dakota politics in 1934 when he was an organizer and later president of the South Dakota Young Republicans League.

He as the presiding judge of the 7th Judicial Circuit from 1969 to 1979, resigning at age 75 and joining the Rapid City law firm of Wilson, Bottum, Olson, Goodsell and Nash

Bottum was born in Faulkton on Aug. 7, 1903, to J.H. and Sylvia Bottum. His father was judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit from 1909 to 1945.

He was a student at Yankton College and the University of Michigan before graduating from the University of South Dakota School of Law in 1927. He practiced law in St. Paul, Minn., from 1928 to 1930.

In August 1929 he married Nellie Bang.

They had one daughter, Mary Jo.

Bottum returned to South Dakota in 1930 and practiced law in Faulkton. He was Faulk County state's attorney from 1933 to 1936.

He was head of the Young Republicans League from 1934 until 1942. Gov. Leslie Jensen appointed him state director of taxation in 1937, a job he filled until July 1943 when he moved to Rapid City to open a law office. In 1946 he was elected Republican state chairman.

Bottum made a strong bid for the Republican nomination for governor in 1942 when he obtained a 30 percent plurality in a four-way primary election—more than any other candidate—but lost to M.Q. Sharpe at the GOP convention. In 1950 he lost a primary race for Congress. He was the Pennington County state's attorney before being elected lieutenant governor in 1960, serving with Goy. Archie Gubbrud.

His political career took another turn in July 1962 after Sen. Francis Case died in office and Gubbrud appointed Bottum to finish the term. In November, Bottum made a bid for his own six-year Senate term, but lost by 504 votes to Democrat George McGovern.

In 1969 Bottum was appointed circuit judge in Rapid City. He was elected a four-year term on the bench in 1970 and was reelected in 1974, outpolling the field in the race for five 7th Judicial Circuit positions.

In Rapid City, Bottum was a founder of Community Chest, a past president of the chamber of commerce and the area Boy Scout Council. He was active in the Elks. Lions and several Masonic bodies, including state honors by Scottish Rite Masons as sovereign grand inspector general of the rite in South Dakota.

Bottum campaigned extensively for Republican candidates during his career and was in demand as a public speaker. He was also a musician, a talent that helped him earn money for his college education. He was one of the organizers of the Strollers Club at the University of South Dakota and wrote the music for the first performance of the Strollers Show at USD.

His most recent honor came two weeks ago when he was named recipient of the 1984 McKusick Award from the University of South Dakota law school for outstanding contributions to the state legal profession.

In later years he became an avid jogger, surpassing the 10,000-mile mark by 1976.

Bottum was asked in a March 1981 interview if he was patriotic.

"I've always felt that way," he replied. "I was 15 when we were in World War I, so I was too young. When the next one came along I had the job in Pierre and the governor said 'Stay here," so I did. But I've always felt badly I didn't get to go with the rest of the guys.

rest of the guys.
"Patriotism? We need it. So many people are making fun of government. They say it's crooked, but most people in government are very conscientious and do a good job."

Survivors include his wife, Nellie, of Rapid City.

[From the Rapid City (SD) Journal, July 6,

JOE BOTTUM WASN'T ASHAMED OF BEING PATRIOTIC

If South Dakota had a "Yankee Doodle Dandy," it was Joe Bottum. He wasn't born on the Fourth of July but it is fitting his death came on the birthday of the country he loved.

During his long career as an attorney, politician, state and federal government official and as a judge, Bottum unashamedly expressed that love for country and his respect for its system of government in hundreds of speeches to audiences large and small.

Though public attitudes toward patriotism and nationalism fluctuated over the years with the ebb and flow of national and international events, Bottum's strong feelings about this country and what it stands for never wavered. When he expressed those feelings, even the most cynical had to be moved.

Joe Bottum was a gentleman and a gentle man. As he strolled down the street, he often took time to pat a youngster on the head. His volunteer work on behalf of the Boy Scouts earned him the Silver Beaver Award.

If anything shared a spot in Bottum's heart with his wife and daughter, and his country, it was music. Many a public and private gathering was enlivened by his piano playing and singing. Some of the songs he had written himself. For years, he played the Rapid City Shrine Club calliope in parades throughout the Black Hills. He also wrote poetry.

Years of political activity taught Bottum to accept both victory and defeat graciously and philosophically. He was also politically pragmatic. Once in commenting on the wounds of a party primary, he observed that when the campaign is over intraparty factions talk about burying the hatchet but someone usually keeps the handle hidden behind their back ready to use it when the opportunity presents itself.

Bottum set high standards for himself and expected others to respect those standards. During a trial of several American Indian Movement members charged in the 1973 Custer County Courthouse melee, Bottum twice ordered a Sioux Falls courtroom cleared of those who refused to stand when he entered the courtroom. He demanded that traditional mark of respect be observed for the judicial office and not for him personally.

Joe Bottum will be missed. Rapid City and South Dakota have benefitted from his being here.

Services for former Circuit Judge and U.S. Sen. Joseph H. Bottum, 80, Rapid City, will be 10 a.m. Saturday at the First Congregational Church with the Rev. Henry Bradshaw and the the Rev. Ned Wick officiating. Burial, with Masonic rites, will be in Pine Lawn Cemetery.

Visitation will be Friday from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. at Behrens Mortuary. Memorials have been established to the American Cancer Society and the First Congregational Church of Rapid City.

Bottum, a longtime lawyer and Republican party leader, died Wednesday at Rapid City Regional Hospital.

During a public service career in which he emphasized Americanism, patriotism and duty to God and country, Bottum received many honors, including the "Friend of Law Enforcement" award presented recently by the South Dakota Peace Officers Association and the Sertoma award for service to mankind. He was named Boss of the Year by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

While a member of the U.S. Senate, Bottum received the Distinguished Service award from the Americans for Constitutional Action.

Survivors include his wife, Nellie of Rapid City; one daughter, Mary Jo Bruce of Phoenix, Ariz.; two grandsons and several nieces and nephews.

He was preceded in death by five sisters and one brother.

[From the Rapid City (SD) Journal, Mar. 10, 1981]

JOSEPH BOTTUM: FROM BALLROOM TO THE

(By Ron Bender)

His career has taken him from a ballroom stage in Sioux City, Iowa, to the floor of the U.S. Senate in Washington.

He's helped Republican candidates get elected since the mid-1930s, been elected several times himself, and lost a few close

He's presided over hundreds of trials, including one in 1974 that resulted in a riot in Sioux Falls. His list of public service and Masonic Lodge activities covers two pages of single-spaced type. He's still one of the most sought-after speakers in western South Dakota.

And, at the age of 77, Judge Joseph Henry Bottum of Rapid City still jogs two miles every morning—and practices law. He was presiding judge of the 7th Judicial Circuit until two years ago.

"I had to quit my job when I turned 75," explained Bottum. "So I came in here (the firm of Wilson, Bottum, Olson, Goodsell and Nash). They're all young and darn good

Bottum has seen his share of both good guys and bad guys during his varied career. He smiles a lot while describing the many good times, breaking into a chuckle during a yarn about a long-ago political convention. His expression is serious as he vividly recalls the few bad times in politics and the courtroom.

It might not have turned out that way had Bottum followed his first inclination-"I entered dental to become a dentist. school at the University of Michigan, but didn't care for it, so I went out and played for a dance band in northern Michigan for a

He had learned to play the piano and saxaphone in high school in Faulkton, while his brother, the late Roswell Bottum, played drums, xylophone and fiddle, Both brothers ended up following in the footsteps of their father, Circuit Judge J. H. Bottum, and became lawvers

Joseph Bottum Jr. started law school in Michigan, but returned to earn his degree from the University of South Dakota in 1927. His musical talent came in handy to

earn money for school.

'I joined a dance band, the University Players. We had about 12 people," recalled Bottum. The band played around southeastern South Dakota, including six weeks at the Roof Garden, a large Sioux City ballroom.

Any USD graduate is familiar with the Strollers Show, and annual musical extravaganza put on by the students. Bottum was one of the original organizers of the Strollers Club during the 1920s, and wrote the music for the first performance.

Does he still perform? "I play the piano at home, but it's not for human consumption,"

he smiled.

After graduation, a friend of his father helped him find a job in St. Paul, Minn. "It paid \$25 a month, but I could sleep at my aunt's home. Those days they didn't pay beginning lawyers anything."

Bottum soon met an attractive school teacher, Nellie Bang, and they were married in August 1929. "She kept teaching. She was making a hell of a lot more money than I was at the time," he recalled.

The Bottums returned to South Dakota in 1930 where Bottum entered private practice in Faulkton and became state's attorney for Faulk County (for \$100 a month).

In 1934 he became active in the Republican Party and was one of the organizers and later president of the South Dakota Young

Republicans League.

We had a big organizational meeting in Mitchell and it was very successful. A lot of young fellows signed up and did lots of work," he said proudly. When Leslie Jensen defeated incumbent Democratic Gov. Tom Berry in 1936, the new governor asked Bottum to become state director of taxation, a job he held until he moved to Rapid City in 1943.

That's the year after he really plunged into politics and made a run for the GOP nomination for governor, but lost narrowly to M. Q. Sharpe in party convention ballot-

"Quite a few of us ran, and I got the most votes, about 33 percent. But you had to have 35 percent to win," said Bottum. The older delegates switched their support to Sharpe, who had been attorney general, and he emerged as the convention's choice and won the 1942 general election.

In Rapid City Bottum resumed his private law practice, and served a stint as Pennington County state's attorney before being elected lieutenant governor in 1960, serving with Gov. Archie Gubbrud.

Bottum's political career took another turn in 1962 when Sen. Francis Case died in office and Gubbrud appointed Bottum to finish his term. That was in July. That November he lost a bid for his own six-year Senate term to George McGovern-by a slim 504 votes

Bottum admits to being "very delighted" when James Abdnor beat McGovern last

In 1969 Bottum was appointed circuit judge in Rapid City, succeeding Judge George Lampert who resigned because of ill health. Bottum was elected to a four-year term on the bench in 1970 and re-elected in 1974, outpolling the field in the race for five 7th Judicial Circuit positions.

'I suppose the highlight of my judicial life was that deal I had with the Indians in

Sioux Falls," he said.

The scene was the Minnehaha County Courthouse April 30, 1974. Five American Indian Movement members were on trial. charged with riot and arson after a violent demonstration in Custer in 1973.

AIM spectators at Sioux Falls refused twice to stand when the judge entered the courtroom during jury selection, so Bottum ordered the courtroom cleared and went to his chambers.

"I was back in my office, waiting for the sheriff to get his deputies, when in came some of the Indians, not the ones on trial, They proceeded to tell me what an egotistical SOB I was and that they wouldn't stand up. I told them I couldn't force them to, but I could force them to leave the courtroom, and I also told them I thought their actions were hurting the defendants in the court-

The Indians left and the deputies arrived and entered the courtroom. "When they stepped in the door, I heard a terrible crash. It was a chair being thrown through the window. And about when that happened. every window in my office was broken (by objects thrown from outside the court-

About \$10,000 damage resulted from the wild courtroom melee, in which both deputies and demonstrators were injured. The next day Bottum rejected defense motions to dismiss the case, but decided to delay proceedings for 10 days. The trial resumed, with no more problems. The defendants were convicted and sentenced to prison.

But Bottum was accused of being racially prejudiced and was given a 24-hour guard at the urging of the FBI. He says it wasn't egotism; but his insistence on proper courtroom procedure, that prompted his action.

Would I have done it the same way if I had known what would happen? I think I would," he said. "I've done research, and the custom of having people stand came over here from England. It was part of British customs and rules through the ages. The idea was that making everybody rise calmed the courtroom. People knew court was in session.

"I suppose we could accomplish that some other way, but I don't see any reason why we should."

It's evident in talking to him that doing the right thing has always been important in Bottum's life. To him, it translates into public service and patriotism.

"Am I patriotic? I've always felt that way. I was 15 when we were in World War. I, so I was too young. When the next one came along I had that job in Pierre and the governor said 'stay here,' so I did. But I've always felt badly I didn't get to go with the rest of the guys.

"Patriotism? We need it. So many people are making fun of government. They say it's crooked, but most people in government are very conscientious and do a good job.'

Bottum's own public service list ranges from work done in various Masonic orders to service clubs, the Boy Scouts, chamber of commerce and community chest (now the United Way).

"Rapid City people, in the main, have been very receptive to good programs. I've never seen a public program fail in this town since I've been here. And it takes a lot of people to do all we do here

'I guess that'a part of 90 percent of my talks. I talk about being a working part of your community—Boy Scouts, chamber, church, the whole thing."

It's a good thing Bottum enjoys public speaking, because he's asked to do it often.

been awfully busy-God why-making speeches. I've had five in the last week. I just can't say no," he smiled. "But I enjoy it, and it's really nice when you make a talk and they not only clap but stand up too. That's some indication that a few people enjoyed it."

One reason Bottum can maintain a busy schedule is the physical stamina he enjoys

from jogging. He started in 1967.

"I used to smoke three packs of cigarettes a day. I had a cough, a sore throat, I was overweight. About that time I quit smoking and was having a hard battle with my weight. So I saw the doc and told him I was considering taking up jogging. He said, 'Go ahead, but take it easy, and if you get tired walk a lot.' So I had no trouble losing weight then."

He passed the 10,000-mile mark in 1976 and now gets up at 6 a.m. every day, steps outside and runs two miles in his neighborhood to start his day. "It's helped keep me healthy. My blood pressure is normal and I weigh close to 170. I had been up to 212."

At 77, Bottum is starting to consider retirement. A Christmas visit to the Bottums' daughter, Mary Joe Bruce, in Arizona, got him thinking about spending more time

One thing keeping him in South Dakota is his position as sovereign grand inspector general for the Scottish Rite of South Dakota. "It's time-consuming," he admitted. 'I have to make up my mind if I should pass it on to somebody else. Maybe I've been holding too long.'

In the meantime, Black Hills author Ned Wick, a longtime friend, is writing a biogra-

phy of Bottum.

'It's generally about the things I've said the judge. "I keep telling him nobody's going to read it, but he still insists on going to all that trouble.'

REMARKS BY REV. NED E. WICK, CHAPLAIN, FORT. MEADE, VAMC, AT FUNERAL OF JOE **BOTTUM, JULY 7, 1984**

"And we are sad because our friend is no longer with us and we seek his companv.

Joe Bottum loved the arts . . . music, whatever . . . drama. His friends ran the gaumet from old to young; from every walk of life. He loved young people; their potential; he loved his professional life; his personal life; his family and yes, his country. In a sense the day of his passing, last Wednesday, July 4th, Independence Day was fitting for Joe . . . need anything else be said on that?

I have been asked to give some anticdotes vignettes . . . on this powerful personality. We all have them; they are tucked away in our hearts and minds , from piano playing in honky tonks and homes to dignified sessions in Congress. However, there is one that I will share with you, known only to two of us here present; Nellie, his wife, and myself.

It happened Wednesday and if one can say that when a friend passes over and its beautiful; then the death of Joe Bottum was It was just after four in the afternoon and I has just positioned a chair for Nellie at the side of the bed in order he could better see and talk to Joe; I was at the end of the bed and looked up at him . . . gazing at her. And then I realized he had gone. I excused myself to Nellie and sought a nurse; I came back before she did . . and Nellie said, "Ned, I think he's stopped breathing." His daughter was in the waiting room and she came in on my call; the nurse confirmed it. It was beautiful; his family was there, his passing was gentle . . . and, he was a gentleman, and gentle man.

Each here could contribute a touch of Joe Bottum in a personal way . . . so, contribute now, to your thinking as we here join to reminisce.-Think of his love for mankindhis values that thrust him ever forward in this path called life.

What can we take from all this? What unites all his friends, all of us, here togeth-

Why Joe Bottum in our lives?

You might well ask, although many of you know, Joe and I were writing a book together . . . about him. I have been privileged to many private papers, thoughts, pictures . . . it has been a wonderful path for . I've known Joe for over 40 years.

We used to kick around literature . . lected, forgotten writings . . . even the writings we were doing. . . . He was a great thinker, orator, writer . . . as you beheld him . . . whatever. Did you recognize 2 of his songs played at the beginning of our services today? "Dakota Girl" written in the 20's for the USD Strollers and "Underneath Mt. Rushmore Moon?" . . . that was a story in itself, Allie Hand, his home, his piano.— Henry Van Dyke once wrote:

Four things a man must do

"If he would make his record true: "To think without confusion clearly,

"To love his fellow-men sincerely, "To act from honest motives purely,

"To trust in God and heaven sincerely." Every good work should have a beginning and an end; Joe Bottum was, in some respects, an enigma: where do we start? What

premise, possibility?

Examining, there is one common denominator in the life of Joe Bottum that comes through loud and clear when you examine his work: He was a teacher to all of us . always, all ways. Think back in your own experience with him: leading, guiding and cajoling us, to move us . . . it was his lifestyle. An he took that beautiful talen to influence all of us . . . to being a better person than we were before . . . before we knew him. Indeed, his lifestyle. We have a right to validate what a man says by his lifestyle.

I have been privileged to be an intimate part of that lifestyle, as I said, for over 40

years: from the old Beckers Drug hang-out days (remember the soda fountain, the old sub-post office station counter?), to countless miles in travel from coast to coast and, to those favorite haunts. You who frequent the Alex Johnson at the appointed hour know what I mean. .

But, Joe Bottum was not exclusive to a group. He was a man of the people. Loving people, he was a man of the people. Always

interested; always a friend.

We want to be careful not to over-emphasize the good qualities at a time like thisyet, we can be pardoned to leave the rest unsaid. What we can say is wrapped up in many of his personal writings we were putting together in a book.

We got side-tracked in our game plan . . . but that was easy to do with Joe. .

The hours we would share over only one sentence-all philosophical, of course-were countless.

Perhaps his career touched you personally

in some way . . .?

The Custer Trial, as he called it, is a fascinating phase of his life-when, in the very critical press of pressure of the trial he re turned to Rapid City for a brief visit and took Nellie to a Law Day Banquet. In his own words, he wrote to me:

"I hurried into the dining room to find a place to sit and I must say that I have never in my entire life experienced anything more exciting and thrilling than I did. When I came in the Bar, apparently by pre-arrangement, acknowledged my presence at the affair and clapped and cheered to a point where I was actually embarrassed by so much attention. Needless to say, it is very heart-warming to have someone, or a group such as this, say a word of commendation. . . .

Peer recognition-and it was repeated by his professional colleagues many times in many ways. You have read of many of his achievements in the recent fine newspaper reviews.

confusion To think without clearly . remembered Henry van Dyke? Point one. Taken.

The second point of van Dyke: To love his

fellowmen sincerely. From his own writings, and I quote now:

From remarks he was asked to make at the graveside for a dear neighbor. . want to remind you on this occasion, there is sadness, of course. Sadness should be overcome by our memories of a beautiful life that surmounted hardships and disappointments-a life that gave direction and inspiration. . . . (we) carry into the future her calm serene and productive life-her honesty-her bravery, her exemplary life so that our lives will reflect what we learned from her. .

From a speech he had given:

"And so, my dear friend, treasure these moments of pleasure of inspiration. Hold them close to your heart and use the inspiration to light your face, to broaden your smile. You can go on about your appointed task, be it large or small, whatever it is, it is yours, so make the most of these glorious . . the future is waiting and your impression or impact upon this old earth awaits your action."

These, of course, are only excerpts that I read to you . . . but from "The Challenge of Mt. Rushmore," a published article: "Look up, America . . . These men, with millions more who saw the dream, who heard the call, who made our nation great, require your constant devotion to the cause of liberty. . . . This hertitage so ably represented by the carving on the mountain must keep us on the sacred path, alert and ready to fulfill our duty to our country and our fellow men. . . . No force, except the will of ruthless men, acting on the minds of those who have forgotten, will ever destroy the will to be free, implanted in the minds and hearts of all true Americans."

Joe was in the habit of communicating, to some of his personal friends, little notes on different occasions. Here is one I'll share

with you to two of his friends:

"Here are some random thoughts on the occasion of your Golden Wedding Anniver-

A glint of golden sun after a rain. . "No, gold is not made in a day, a yearfifty years

"A Golden Wedding .

"For this is true gold-from it, a better home-

Wonderful children-grandchildren . "A Golden Anniversary-its golden radi-

ance lends beauty 'And inspiration to all who join me in saying, 'A Joyous and Happy Golden Anni-

Henry van Dyke: Point Three: To act from honest motives purely; again reading from his records: In a private letter written to me concerning some points in the book writing:

I don't think we should try and prove that they should live in exactly the same form we live, but that they should live as Americans with the proper following of the law of the land and with the same ambition to work and accumulate a home and a fireside, send children to school. . . . Those are things that someday must come about. . . ." From an article entitled "Practical Patriotism" A point Joe Bottum liked to make. He was not the radical patriot; he loved his country and its traditions its laws, its way of life:

"Today I will say something good about my country.

'Today I will answer any attempt to down-grade my country and its leaders.

'Today I will speak up for my country. I will try to be constructive, fair, honest. In a speech on a special occasion day:

Never cut down the things that you can do for your community and your home and your churches and your schools. That's the challenge of Memorial Day, my good friends.

Again, from random notes:

"Strength of America lies not in our armies, not in our courts, not in our law enforcement agencies, but in the hearts and minds, morals and attitudes of the average American .

Point 4 of Henry van Dyke is quite clear; quite clearly Joe Bottum, as well. To trust in God and heaven sincerely. I will speak more on that shortly; however:

From a writing entitled "My Prayer"

'I thank Thee Lord for all I've had

"A pleasant life-some good, some bad. "For triumphs over problems, big and small

"For failures and defeats that left me standing tall.

"With character unsullied by defeat . . . And, again from other thoughts to me on vows . and he had taken many of them in his lifetime: his lifestyle.

"Should the day ever come when vows and pledges are taken lightly, when modern cynics lead others to scoff at Honor and Integrity, Then, the sacrifices of millions, The impulses and dreams of the masses will Fade into nothing and hope and honor will disappear from the face of the earth. Oh God in heaven, I vow to do my best for what is right, honest and good. Not for me, but for my fellow man. . . ." He went on to use that in a later speech.

To the 4 of van Dyke I would, in the case of Joe Bottum, add a fifth:

To love his family dearly—which is what he did. And, they, as you can see by representation here, did him in return...

And—he taught us, ever the great teacher . . . to know how important it is for a person to be so fortunate as to have a wife of 55 years such as his beloved Nellie. On the occasion of their then 51st Anniversary, he had written a letter to her (I will not read all of it . . . but enough to illustrate the love and the teacher in it):

He called it "A Day to Remember" August 20, 1981. "Dearest Nellie: Some memories-Some thoughts 51 years later. A happy, glorious day so long ago. A day when love was young-when hopes were bright. . . . These hopes and dreams were indeed beautiful to contemplate. . . . The dreams did not all come true. Disappointments sometimes left silent tears. A fit of temper, a failure to live up to those dreams, hopes and promises of long ago. Such failures do not mean a total failure, rather a need to recognize that perfection is perhaps impossible; happiness does not necessarily require perfection. Memories of Mary Jo, her husband, Art, our grandsons, Art Jr. and Joe, . . . Our friends who have perhaps unknowingly added to the treasures of a happy life. Now looking back, happy, shining days . . . and tolerance allows us to overlook those shortcomings which could destroy a marriage. Now, to look ahead with hope and confidence. Our happiness is an inspiration to all who look and see, yes, who will join with us to maintain for all time a happy home filled with love and respect. Let us hope that our lives will be for others, as for us, a loving guide to all and perhaps guarantee that marriage will for others, as for us, thrive, grow and lead into a glorious, beautiful future.'

Ah, yes, it comes time to wrap our thoughts in his teachings and apply them as we will. . . . God, in His infinite wisdom, gave us two promises and to you of the family, let me share these thoughts with you, briefly: The visions we have can stay with us if faith in God is kept alive—for faith transforms our thinking about both today and tomorrow. God's word in the scriptures to us is that of hope.

And secondly, God's promise to us is that of care—without limit. As the years pass we are more and more conscious of that care.

God doesn't shield us from every hurt nor smooth our way with ease—maybe because we need something on which to grow.

Though there are problems to solve and griefs to bear, God's word about caring for us is not an idle word. Any person of faith can look back and see the strength given and the prayers answered.

Joe Bottum used that as a springboard for his driving ahead; his effervescent personality. What a lesson for those of us! What a joy he was—we will miss him; but not the spirity, his Lifestyle.

Things that man did do, to make his record true. . . To think, to love, to act honestly, to trust in God . . . And, single out his love and witness of his family . . . all five. Join me as we pray. . . .

Finis.

DR. JOHN A. TALBOTT INSTALLED AS PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I am pleased and proud to note that the American Psychiatric Association, the Nation's oldest medical specialty society and one that now represents over 29,000 American psychiatrists, has recently installed a fellow New Yorker as its 113th president.

John A. Talbott, M.D., is not only a professor of psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College and associate medical director of the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic in New York City, but is a concerned and dedicated professional, who has long championed the cause of a severely disadvantaged segment of our Nation's populationthe chronically mentally ill. He has written widely about the challenges facing both American medicine and society at large in meeting the needs of this population, which too frequently we now see as the "street people" in our metropolitan centers. Some of you may recall Dr. Talbott as one of the first witnesses the Senate Finance Committee heard calling for change in the Social Security Disability Insurance Program-change necessary to safeguard the mentally disabled, and change which this body has approved.

In his maiden address as president of the APA, Dr. Talbott urged a continued and renewed focus upon the patient in future decisionmaking in the field of psychiatry, whether that decisionmaking is in the arena of public policy, clinical practice, training, or research. We, too should review our health care decisionmaking in terms of the needs of the ill, not just in terms of dollars and cents, and we should review our decisionmaking with a view toward meeting the health care and other needs of the chronically mentally ill and other medically underserved populations.

I urge my colleagues to read Dr. Talbott's remarks, and to consider how we can work together to achieve our shared goals of ensuring health care to our Nation's citizens—our patients, as Dr. Talbott calls them.

I ask that the text of Dr. Talbott's remarks be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

REMARKS OF DR. TALBOTT

At our 114th annual meeting in California twenty-six years ago this week, Harry C. Solomon, the 70th President of the American Psychiatric Association, called our large mental hospitals "antiquated, outmoded and . . . obsolete." He concluded that they were "bankrupt beyond remedy". He noted that a recent reduction in the census of such facilities had been coupled with a rise in the number of psychiatric wards in general hospitals, outpatient clinics, halfway houses, home care services, and day hospital and night hospital facilities; but cautioned that "liberalization of insurance plans" might encourage increased use of the new

facilities by acutely ill patients rather than the chronically ill—necessitating the formation of homes or colonies for the chronically ill who were "less readily recoverable." Nevertheless, he urged us to "liquidate" "our large mental hospitals" "as rapidly as can be done in an orderly and progressive fashion" and move toward a two-tiered system of "community oriented intensive treatment" for the acutely ill and moderate-sized homes or colonies for the chronically disabled.

Now, in 1984, with the end of the century staring us in the face, we seem no closer to this Solomon's dream than he was. Our public facilities are deteriorating physically, clinically and economically; our chronically ill either transinstitutionalized to nursing homes or deinstitutionalized to our cities streets, lost in the vast army of the homeless; and our "liberal" insurance plans a thing of the past.

Psychiatry, so full of promise, so expectant of cure, so flush with excitement, just 26 years ago—now seems mired in a multiplicity of problems. It is these problems, that constitute our unfinished business for the remainder of the 20th century, that I

wish to address today. 1. The fate of the public mental health system.-Harry Solomon's call for an end to the antiquated large mental hospital was not done in isolation-the World Health Organization, The Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health, and lay and professional leaders throughout this nation, made similar suggestions. Ironically, while we have experienced the de-emphasis on the large state hospitals he anticipated we have seen neither any provision for funding the homes or colonies for "the less readily re-coverable" chronically ill Solmon called for, nor have we witnessed any widespread implementation of an integrated community care system for the more "readily recover-In addition, while crippled and cracked, our state hospitals have not withered and blown away.

It is time we called for a reappraisal of the policy of depopulation of state hospitals without the concommitant provision of comprehensive treatment and care for the many who can return to the community and humane asylum and care for the few who cannot. It is time to face the facts that, as of now, we have no cure for dehabilitating psychotic illnesses, that not all schizophren ics are amenable to our current therapeutic armamentarium, that no community in America has an adequate number of array of psychiatric services, and that no fiscal ledgerdemain in the world can make our 'system" cost-effective, so long as 297 state and county mental hospitals continue to consume the lionshare of money spent by our states nationwide.

2. Reimbursement for psychiatric services.—Solomon noted in 1958 the beginning liberalization of insurance plans to fund care for the mentally ill; currently over 98% of Americans are covered by either governmental or private health insurance plans. However, as we all know only too well, there are gigantic blotches in this seemingly rosy picture—first, coverage for the treatment of mental illness has always been less ample than for other medical illnesses, and second, fears of increasing health costs have prompted both government and business to suggest drastic measures for cutting costs.

From an economic standpoint, the list of measures enacted or proposed, reads like a bureaucrat's nightmare:

Cost-containment measures, such as caps on Medicaid, prospective payment mechanisms, and mandatory assignment of Medicare patients;

Insurance construction, through increased copayment, deductibles, and outright elimination of benefits;

Business coalitions formed with the express purpose of devising strategies to reduce health care costs of employees; and

Outright reduction of benefits, through increased claims review, demands for documentation, and administrative harrassment.

From a regulatory standpoint, the increased constraints are similarly restrictive: Attention by the JCAH and other accreditating bodies to quantitative rather than qualitative or outcome measures;

Strangling regulation by an incredible number of governmental and "voluntary" agencies, which in New York State, number 164; and

A zealous effort by PSRO's and their competitors to disallow or "carve-out" patient days.

In addition, the practice of medicine is undergoing a radical shift, largely powered by economic forces:

Movement from solo to group or organized practice settings;

Competition from allied mental health professionals seeking parity of reimbursement, admitting privileges and licensure;

Competition from other medical specialists seeking payment of "cognitive treatment":

Introduction of "new" forms of practice, such as HMO's, IPA's and PPO's, designed to provide less expensive packages of care; and

Increasing numbers of investor-owned psychiatric facilites.

Our response to these radical changes in the way we practice is more often characterized by anger at the bearer of the bad news of instrument of change than action aimed at correcting discrimination, poor quality care, or economically unsound proposals. When Margaret Heckler, Secretary of HHS, said in this city 5 months ago, that 10% of hospitals would close by the year 1990, and 5% of physicians be out or work, and when Governor Richard Lamm of Colorado, suggested at the APA's State Legislative Semi-nar 3 months ago; that America's reindustrialization depended on reducing medicine's share of the economic pie-we can appreciate that the problem is bigger than psychiatry alone.

But it is self-defeating to complain and bemoan the loss of the good old days, to blame the bearer of the bad news, or to act as if there were no abuses, problems, or substance to the charges of over-spending. If we are to ensure our patients' future, must lay aside our misguided notions that benign legislators will do what we want merely because of our medical degrees, that the public on their own will fight for mental health benefits, and that the introduciton of money, advocacy efforts and old fashioned politics are unbecoming scientist-physicians. We must spend time-getting to know our state and federal legislators, being available to their staffs to discuss pending legislation, journeying to our capitols to testify on bills, and agreeing to appear on television or speak on the record to representatives of the print media.

We are this profession's most precious resource, and we must be willing to spend a sizable amount of our professional time in what I call legislative-lobbying overhead—if we are to survive and our patients are to receive the care they so desperately need.

3. The destignatization of mental illness.—Since time immemorial, the mentally

ill have been ridiculed, discriminated against, and stigmatized. While alcoholism is now accepted as a "medical disease", and mental retardation, a "physical affliction", the mentally ill are still considered by many to be responsible for their illnesses and penalized for them. Efforts have been made over the years to destigmatize mental illness, but in my opinion, these have been grossly amateurish.

What we need is a serious, concerted and professional effort to educate the public about the prevalence of serious and chronic mental illnesses, about the necessity of funding research into the epidemiology, etiology, prevention and treatment of these illnesses; and about the limitations and efficaof psychosocial and biological treatments. It would certainly help to have a prominent public figure, like Jerry Lewis or Will Rogers, take the lead. In addition, we need the support and advocacy of relatives of the mentally ill, who, for too long a time, have been blamed by us for the afflictions of their family members. Finally, and most difficult, we need the support of articulate patients and expatients, just as kidney transplant surgeon and burn-unit physicians have.

As a coda, let me suggest that our inability to look anything but ridiculous in the celebrated courtroom "battles of the experts," over the existence of mental illness or lack of it in criminal suspects, makes the process of destigmatization of our patients all the more difficult. This Association must find some way to protect the seriously ill from being punished for acts committed while incomprehensibly psychotic, while eliminating the spectacles that occur all too frequently between our so-called forensic experts, that tarnish all of us and our patients.

4. Reexamining our exploitative treatment foreign medical graduates.-For years, public mental hospitals and substandard residency programs have utilized FMG's because they could not attract qualified American medical graduates. The psychiatric training, cultural education, language preparation and professional socialization of most FMG's has been second-class in addition, they perform more clinical service than they are rewarded for educationally. Although over 1/ard of the candidates for the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology are FMG's, their failure rate is 8 times that of AMG's; although ¼ of our members are FMG's, only a few serve on committees, in the Assembly, or on the Board; and although our President himself is a foreign medical graduate, he is the first in the 140 year of this Association.

We can no longer continue to encourage the importation of FMG's as cheap labor for the public facilities, we can no longer continue to offer those now in the country such substandard cultural, linguistic, and didactic experiences, and we can no longer countenance the gap between those graduate psychiatrists who are foreign born and those who are not.

5. Determining and ensuring the most effective and highest quality care for each patient.—Throughout psychiatry's relatively short history, enthusiasm and personal conviction have frequently determined what patient receives which treatment in what setting. Only recently have we begun to look at differential therapeutics with a scientific eye. To some extent, our current outcome research is prompted by the same cost considerations I enumerated above—but as a profession we must investigate these ques-

tions primarily out of a commitment to provide the most appropriate treatment, of the highest quality, for each individual person.

While awaiting the results of all the important investigations into the etiology of mental illnesses, the critical research questions that should occupy us for the remainder of this century include:

What treatment works for which patients in what settings?

What is the best system of care for the mentally ill? and

How do we ensure the provision of the most appropriate treatment and care for each individual?

6. Unification of psychiatry as a medical specialty.-In a related vein, as we all know only too well, psychiatrists have grown, not only in numbers, but in the diversity of the treatment modalities they employ and the settings in which they work. This represents a significant component of both our strength and our weakness. For, while the multiplicity of orientations, subspecialties, and treatment settings, has, as our President just pointed out, given us a rich dynamic mosaic-the feelings of competition, antagonism and perceived favoritism that arise, hinder the solid sense of identity as psychiatrists, that we all should feel, first and foremost.

Further, as I have travelled around the country. I have been concerned that almost every subgroup of psychiatrists feels underrepresented and underappreciated by official psychiatry and/or underpaid in relation to some other subgroup. The list is long and includes state commissioners of mental health, general hospital psychiatrists, VA psychiatrists, HMO psychiatrists, military psychiatrists, psychoanalysts, psychoanalytically-oriented psychotherapists, family therapists, child psychiatrists, state hospital psychiatrists, foreign medical graduates, Blacks, women, gays, Hispanics, psychosocially-oriented researchers, and psychiatric administrators.

Finally, I have been sensitized to the pervasive sense of uneasiness of many of our members, that, as our scientific frontiers expand so rapidly in exciting directions, they will become distant from and irrelevant to our clinical core. This concern is not merely about a split between those interested in biological versus psychological etiologies and treatments. Rather, it is expressed as a hope that we continue to be able to integrate all parts of our rapidly-moving field into the central core of our thinking and practice. I think this is one of the most intriguing challenges we face in the next 15 years.

As an addendum, let me reemphasize that our relationship to the rest of medicine and organized medicine is at a critical phase. Through the hard work of thousands of our members, at national, state and local levels, we are once again being seen as "real doctors", who are interested in not only our own specialty and subspecialties, but in the problems, challenges and actions of all our medical colleagues. Our continuing reintegration into medicine must proceed vigorously.

7. A word about organized psychiatry as a guild.—Lastly, I would like to focus on our very real concerns as members of a profession on those issues commonly referred to as guild issues, defined in Webster's Dictionary as issues of mutual aid and protection.

Psychiatry, along with the rest of medicine, can thrive only so long as it maintains the public's trust. That trust, in our case, is frequently shaped by events and develop-

ments we may have little or no control over, but some over which we do. Whether we like it or not, our social status, our income level, and our public image as an ethical profession, depends less on our therapeutic effectiveness, individual integrity, and scientific knowledge, than on publically-visible problems such as deinstitutionalization, homelessness, sexual abuse of patients, criminal acts by patients, and the psychiatric underservice of the poor, minorities, severely and chronically ill etc.

and chronically ill, etc.

Make no mistake. Your organization and elected officers can only advocate for your economic and professional well being if we are willing to take on and attempt to redress these public concerns. In addition, we will only have the public credibility if our primary concern is the well-being of our patients, not ourselves. To that end, our need, indeed our dependence, on healing the schism between ourselves and the relatives of the mentally ill, is critical. No insurance company or mental health program will adequately fund or reimburse services anymore based on our word alone—we need allies, coalitions and friends.

The focus on the patient.—As many of you know by now, my primary goal as President will be to focus attention on the patients we have the responsibility for treating. It is my conviction that whether we are talking about:

Public policy decisions, such as deinstitutionalization or the insanity defense;

Clinical decisions, such as when and how long to treat persons in outpatient or inpatient care:

Research questions, about etiology, treatment and rehabilitation; or

Training issues, such as what is the optimal balance between long-term psychotherapy experience and psychopharmacology exposure, or how much time should be spent in a psychiatric vs. general hospital vs. community program.

We will only be able to address the issues appropriately, if we start with the patient, and then derive our research questions, educational curriculae, clinical strategies, regulatory processes, and public policy initiatives.

If we start with the patient, that is where we will also end up. As a means of emphasizing this focus, I have decided that the theme of the 1985 Annual Meeting in Dallas, Texas will be "Our Patients." For the remainder of this week, I look forward to illuminating myself in the reflected light of the great dynamic mosaic George Tarjan has described. For the next 15 years, I expect we as a profession will try to settle the issues I've spoken about today. But as a starting point, for the next year, I hope you and I will concentrate our attention on the ultimate purpose of all our work, whether clinical, administrative, research or teaching: Our Patients.

Thank you.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

• Mr. ABDNOR. Mr. President, a 50year drought has been broken in South Dakota—not by Mother Nature which regularly intervenes to correct cyclical insufficiency of moisture—but by two Huron, SD, high school students who returned the championship of the National Forensics League Debate tournament to our State for the first time in 50 years. The achievements of Mike Cole and Steve O'Brien in national competition have brought great distinction not only to themselves and their school, but their community, indeed, all South Dakota. Playing a vital role in their accomplishment was their coach, Jack Holmquest.

It is a pleasure for me to join in the salute to these fine young people, and I commend to the attention of my colleagues a report on how their teamwork, hard work, and persuasion earned them the national debate title, and ask it be printed in the Record.

The report follows:

HURON DEBATERS WIN NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP BY "EARNING IT"

(By Roger Kasa)

Before it began, Coach Jack Holmquest says he was told by several fellow debate coaches that his team deserved to win the National Forensics League Debate Tournament held last week in San Antonio, Texas.

But Holmquest said he didn't think anyone deserved to win a championship, "it's something you have to earn."

And that's exactly what the team of Mike Cole and Steve O'Brien did. They came out of nowhere to win the national championship after 11 rounds and five days of debate.

For South Dakota it was the end of a 50year drought. Not since 1934 when Sioux Falls Washington turned the trick has a state team won the national title.

Both Cole and O'Brien said they had thought about the national tournament during the year, "but it was in a joking manner."

Neither one of them thought they had a chance to achieve national prominence when they left Huron for San Antonio.

Prior to the start of the tourney, the favorite was Bronx Academy of Science of New York.

"They took second last year and travel the national circuit during the season debating many of the top teams," said Holmquest.

He said the school gives them a \$10,000 annual budget and "the students go out and raise \$80,000 to supplement that."

But the New York team was eliminated in four rounds.

Five rounds later—in the ninth round—Cole and O'Brien suffered their lone defeat in the double elimination tournament. That came at the hands of Montgomery Bell Academy of Tennessee. But the Huron two-some rebounded in the 10th round to eliminate Lakeland, N.Y., another team that was highly favored to win the national title.

That set the stage for the final round—against Houston, Texas—a team that Huron had defeated earlier.

"They stayed up most of the night redoing their presentation," Holmquest said.

"We had talked to a number of kids who had debated them and we had a pretty good idea of what they would do," O'Brien said.

During the championship round, both O'Brien and Cole felt they had a chance to win the national championship shortly after the Houston team had finished its first negative speech.

"We still had to act reserved and not get overconfident." O'Brien said. "During any round you can't look nervous. If you get nervous the arguments won't come out right ...you'll stumble over the words."

Added Holmquest: "And the people won't believe you either."

Holmquest said he thought Cole and O'Brien could win the national title three different times.

The first came when the Huron team had completed three days of competition as the lone undefeated team, he said. "But that rumor proved not to be true as there was another team also undefeated," he said.

He said the second time thoughts of a national championship passed through his mind when Huron had ousted Lakeland in the semifinals.

And the last time was after the championship round, he said. "The coaches all told us they thought we had won it," he said, but it was a long three-hour wait before the results were finally announced.

How did they accomplish it?

"The judges liked our way of doing things," Holmquest said. "A debater who sounds like a persuasive person and not a computer. These two guys had a lot of knowledge and it was realistic."

Said O'Brien: "We kept the real world in our debates. Our opponents used examples that could happen in theory but not in re-

"The other coaches said they were so well prepared," Holmquest said. "Some of their opponents threw up their hands early in the rounds and said 'we can't beat them."

Holmquest said O'Brien and Cole have worked all year doing research on the subject: "Should the U.S. establish uniform rules governing the procedure in all criminal courts in the nation."

"Their research was very disciplined and very intelligent," Holmquest said, "Combine that with a persuasive delivery and you've got a winning ticket."

Holmquest, who has coached Huron High School debate for 11 years, said he's had other debaters just as good as Cole and O'Brien, "but no team as complete."

"By that I mean their teamwork and talent and knowledge rose to the top at a time when I could help them," he said.

Holmquest said the accomplishments of Cole and O'Brien also are a tribute to South Dakota and Huron.

"This state's debate system—from Brookings to Watertown to Sioux Falls—helped produce this championship," Holmquest said. "They were real trials for these guys and gave them a lot of close rounds."

And Holmquest also said the support from the community and school "is extremely important."

O'Brien and Cole qualified for the national tournament by winning the state NFL team title—Huron's first since 1961. O'Brien also won the state men's extemporaneous contest and Cole finished second.

Holmquest, who is enjoying his finest year as a high school debate coach, was selected South Dakota Debate Coach of the Year this year.

However, no such award is given on the national level, but Cole said "if there was one, Jack would win it."

To Holmquest, Cole's compliment probably means more than any kind of an award.

TRIBUTE TO JACK MERWIN, RETIRING SECRETARY OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA GAME, FISH, AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

• Mr. ABDNOR. Mr. President, I should like to take a few moments to

pay special tribute to Mr. Jack Merwin, secretary of the South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks Department. Jack recently announced that he would step down from his post effective August 1, after serving three Governors of both parties with distinction over the past 71/2 years.

While I and many of Jack's many friends and supporters are disappointed at his decision, we take special heart in the fact that he will remain with the department on a public rela-

tions level.

There are often no more difficult issues than those that involve the proper use and management of our natural resources and protection of our wildlife. South Dakota is a leader in outdoor recreation, hunting and fishing, because of the dedicated and farsighted programs which Jack Merwin brought to fruition during his tenure.

We have expanded our fish production, increased our game populations and protected our wetlands in a responsible manner under Jack Merwin's able leadership. Jack is rightfully proud of the Missouri River recreation development plan, which created a unique State and Federal relationship for the development of recreation, fishing and boating areas along the Missouri River.

Jack, came to South Dakota after serving 20 years in the U.S. Air Force. achieving the rank of master sergeant. He served as the outdoor editor for the Watertown Public Opinion in Watertown, SD, for 4 years until he became public information specialist with the game, fish, and parks department in 1970. In 1974, he was promoted to chief public affairs officer of the department. In 1977, then-Governor Richard Kneip appointed Jack as secretary, where he has served with distinction ever since.

In his duties as secretary, Jack believed strongly in public participation. He traveled across South Dakota in an effort to bring more public attention to the need for strong public input in making sound department decisions which affected recreation, game, and fishing programs. He built a strong network of hunters, anglers, environmentalists, and preservationists working together for the common good of South Dakota. They provided the vital support which allowed him to move forward to advance new policies and build new facilities.

As a reward for his efforts, Jack received many awards of distinction. Foremost among these are the Conservation Communicator of the Year Award from the South Dakota Wildlife Federation and the Conservationist of the Year award by the South Dakota Chapter of the Wildlife Society. In 1983, he was the recipient of the Wildlife Conservation Law Enforcement Achievement Award, presented

by the Shikar-Safari International, for his efforts to apprehend and convict poachers taking illegal game in the Black Hills. The conviction of 23 individuals stands as strong testament to his commitment to sound wildlife management and protection policies.

While we will greatly miss his more visible profile as secretary of the South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks Department. South Dakotans are pleased that Jack Merwin will remain available and eager to continue his long history of effective and tireless

service to our State.

Mr. President, I should like to include in the RECORD a copy of a recent editorial which appeared in the Mitchell Republic (Mitchell, SD) expressing appreciation for Jack's service to our State.

The editorial follows:

MERWIN FURTHERED OUTDOOR CAUSE

Evidence of the impact Jack Merwin has had on South Dakota's outdoors is visible practically everywhere in the state.

From expanded deer herds in the western region to a more stable pheasant population in the east, from increased awareness of the necessity for conscientious fish-stocking efforts to an ambitious development project along the Missouri River, he has left a positive mark on this state.

South Dakotans need no one to remind them how important the outdoors, and the wildlife it supports, are to the welfare of our state. In addition to obvious recreational benefits, our economy in general is closely entwined with the deer that dart through our wooded areas, the walleye whose presence in our waters make ours a fishing mecca, and the pheasants whose flights are so much a part of state folklore.

Merwin, stepping down Aug. 1 after 71/2 years as secretary of the State Game, Fish, and Parks Department, did not wave a magic wand and immediately conjure up results. Rather it took marathon hours, intelligent foresight, and tireless help from a cast of hundreds within the GF&P force.

Today the condition of South Dakota wildlife is good. Healthy populations of most game animals are an indication that much has been done right by those in

Merwin, 51 still has a lot to offer to our state. He will remain active in the department with his primary duties centering on public relations and project development.

Citing the need for a change, Merwin leaves a post he served unselfishly. To see the good accomplished under his leadership, you need only take a leisurely stroll some afternoon through our outdoors.

TENNESSEE'S JOHN BRAGG: NEW NCSL PRESIDENT

• Mr. SASSER. Mr. President, I congratulate State Representative John Bragg, the deputy speaker of the Tennessee House, on his formal election as the president of the National Conference of State Legislatures scheduled for the 10th annual meeting of the NCSL July 23 through 27, 1984 in Boston, MA.

John Bragg will begin his tenure in this national office on December 1,

1984. His presidency launches a new decade of achievement for the National Conference of State Legislatures. which was founded in 1975. Representative Bragg has been one of the chief architects of the organization. The NCSL seeks to improve the quality and effectiveness of State legislatures, foster interstate communication and cooperation, and assure the States a strong, cohesive voice in the federal system.

John Bragg has, as a member of NCSL, emphasized the role of the legislative branch of the Government in controlling the public purse strings. He now chairs the NCSL Budget Committee and, several years ago, he initiated the NCSL Task Force on Pension Reform.

Representative Bragg, who has chaired the House Finance, Ways and Means Committee for the Tennessee General Assembly since 1973 is known as the "fiscal watchdog" of our State. He authored legislation that created annual sessions of the legislature, the Fiscal Review Committee, the Sunshine law, and other bills strengthening the accountability procedures in State and local government.

The Congress should applaud John Bragg's brand of fiscal repsonsibility at the State level of government. In 1983, State and local governments were accountable for spending \$93 billion Federal grant dollars for the benefit of American citizens. The Federal Government depends greatly on State governments to monitor these expenditures to see that they are disbursed in accordance with the law and agency regulations. State legislatures are increasingly taking a strong role in this monitoring process. Responsible, fiscally knowledgeable legislators like John Bragg are key to the success of our intergovernmental fiscal system.

A nationally recognized expert on pension policy and pension reform, John was a member of the Presidential Commission on Pension Policy from 1979 through 1981. In fact, the talents of this distinguished member of the Tennessee legislature have been recognized at the national level for many years. He has taken a leadership role in the Southern Legislative Conference and the Council of State Governments in addition to his work with the NCSL.

So, I congratulate John Bragg as he takes over the top office of the National Conference of State Legislatures. As the ranking member of the Senate Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee and a three-term member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, I look forward to continuing to work with Representative Bragg in his new office with the National Conference of State Legislatures. He has long been my friend and trusted counselor on matters of interest to State governments.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI EDGAR MAGNIN

• Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, I rise today in tribute to a great man whose recent passing has saddened myself and thousands of others in my home State of California, and indeed throughout the Nation. I am speaking

of Rabbi Edgar Magnin.

The death of any man diminishes every man. But when his life is as rich and his legacy is as profound as Rabbi Edgar Magnin's, the sense of loss is mingled with a feeling of gratitude. "One must wait until the evening," said the Greek dramatist Sophocles. "to see how splendid the day has been." In the case of Rabbi Magnin, the splendor was visible to all long before he left us. For nearly 70 years, he embodied the talmudic teaching that ancient inheritances can have modern applications. His was a universal faith, clothed in goodness and steeped in humanist values. No one could cross his path without savoring his wit or benefiting from his perspec-

Hating pretense as much as he loved his God, Edgar Magnin prayed at the White House and lectured at the University of Southern California. He wrote newspaper columns and did radio shows. He counted among his personal friends Roman Catholic Cardinals, film stars, literary figures, and the towering intellect of our time, Albert Einstein. He accumulated honorary degrees with the steadiness of the seasons.

Yet this good man will be remembered, not for whom he knew, but for what he was. He will be remembered for having strolled into a Los Angeles Red Cross office on December 7, 1941, to "see if I could help with the phones" as he put it. He will be remembered for his contributions to the civic life of this State and city, and for his unwavering support of democratic Israel. He never forgot what a blessing it was to live in America, where devotion and dissent are both protected. All who were privileged to come within the sound of his voice know how deeply he cherished these freedoms. And so, for as long as people gather to worship in the domed temple on Wilshire Boulevard, a local landmark and the symbol in stone and stained glass of global, timeless faith, Rabbi Magnin will be remembered—not in the sorrow of this hour, but in the triumph of his 94-year relationship with God, and the community he nurtured.

I extend my condolences to his widow, Evelyn, his children, Henry and Mae, and a family for whom his memory must be a priceless heritage.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Cochran). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Symms). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Pennsylvania is recognized.

(The remarks of Mr. Specter relating to the introduction of legislation are printed under Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.)
Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I sug-

gest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The

clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from New York.

MEDAL OF FREEDOM TO HENRY JACKSON

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, on the 26th of June, in a moving and memorable ceremony in the Rose Garden, President Reagan presented the Presidential Medal of Freedom posthumously to our beloved former colleague, Henry M. Jackson.

Mr. President, the Medal of Freedom was established by President Kennedy in 1963 to be the highest civil honor awarded by the United States for services in peacetime and wartime, and was named the Presidential Medal of Freedom for that pur-

pose.

As it happens, the first person to receive the medal posthumously was President Kennedy himself. He made the first awards on the 4th of January, 1963. He had planned to award several more in December 1963. His assassination intervened but the ceremony was duly held nevertheless. President Johnson made the first posthumous award of the Medal of Freedom to John F. Kennedy.

This history comes to mind because of the recent award to Henry M. Jackson. He and John Kennedy were the closest friends and colleagues for many years in the U.S. Senate. Henry Jackson, who might have served as Vice President under President Kennedy, stepped aside from that candidacy that he might make way for then Senator Lyndon B. Johnson. Henry Jackson assumed the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, from which position he led that memorable and successful campaign.

Mr. President, all of us in this body will wish to express our appreciation to President Reagan for the graciousness of his remarks on the occasion of this award, and for the large-spirited manner in which he chose to make this presentation.

I ask unanimous consent that the remarks of the President on that occasion be included in the Record at this point, along with the moving and felicitous response of Helen Jackson on behalf of herself, of Anna Marie, and of Peter.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT AT POSTHUMOUS PRESENTATION OF THE MEDAL OF FREEDOM TO HENRY JACKSON

THE ROSE GARDEN, JUNE 26, 1984

The President Ladies and gentlemen, honored guests and Mrs. Helen Jackson—thank, all of you, for coming here today. Won't you please be seated.

We're here to honor Henry "Scoop" Jackson who was one of the great senators in our history and a great patriot who loved

freedom first, last and always.

It's less than a year since his death, but already we can define with confidence the lasting nature of his contribution. Henry Jackson was a protector of the nation, a protector of its freedoms and values. There are always a few such people in each generation. Let others push each chic new belief or become distracted by the fashionable reading of history. The protectors listen and nod and go about seeing to it that the ideals that shaped this nation are allowed to survive and flourish. They defend the permanent against the merely prevalent. They have few illusions.

Henry Jackson understood that there is great good in the world, and great evil, too, that there are saints and sinners among us. He had no illusions about totalitarians, but his understanding of the existence of evil didn't sour or dishearten him. He had a great hope and great faith in America. He felt we could do anything. He like to quote Teddy Roosevelt: "We see across the dangers the great future, and we rejoice as a giant refreshed . . . the great victories are yet to be won, the greatest deeds yet to be done."

Scoop came to the Congress in 1941, a year when the locomotive of history seemed wrenched from its tracks. In Europe, the ideals of the West were under siege; in America, isolationists warned against involvement. Scoop watched history unfold. He watched Norway, the country of his immigrant parents, fall to Hitler. He came to [some] conclusions about the world. And from then until the day he died, he rejected isolationism as an acceptable way for a great democracy to comport itself in the world. This view sprang from the heart of the FDR tradition of foreign policy. We accept our responsibilities in the world; we do not flee them.

Henry Jackson absorbed within himself the three great strains of thought that go to the making of a noble foreign policy: the love of freedom, a will to defend it and the knowledge that America could not and must not attempt to float along alone; a blissful island of democracy in a sea of totalitarian-

Scoop Jackson was convinced that there's no place for partisanship in foreign and defense policy. He used to say, "In matters of national security, the best politics is no politics." His sense of bipartisanship was not only natural and complete—it was courageous. He wanted to be president, but I think he must have known that his outspoken ideas on the security of the nation would deprive him of the chance to be his party's nominee in 1972 and 1976. Still, he would not cut his convictions to fit the prevailing style.

I am deeply proud—as he would have been—to have Jackson Democrats serve in my administration. I am proud that some of them have found a home here.

Scoop Jackson believed in a strong defense for only one reason: because it would help preserve the peace by deterring military violence.

He believed in arms control because he wanted a more secure world. But he refused to support any arms control initiative that would not, in his judgment, serve the security interests of the nation and ensure the survival of the West. His command of the fact and his ability to grasp detail were legendary. At Congressional hearings, people often learned more from his questions than they did from anyone else's answers.

And, it was very much like Scoop to see that there was a growing problem in Central America—and to see that the challenge of protecting freedom and independence there would require the commitment of Democrats and Republicans alike. He conceived the Bipartisan Commission on Central America and became one of its most active leaders.

He knew that stable, democratic institutions cannot be achieved in that region without the security that American assistance can provide. He saw the Commission's work Lunder wayl, and, if he were alive today, he would be working tirelessly to get its recommendations accepted by the Con-

Scoop helped shape national policy on dozens of complex issues—on strategic planning and arms control, on the Soviet Unions and Central America, on human rights, and Israel, and the cause of Soviet Jewry.

His support for Israel grew out of his knowledge that political decisions must spring from moral convictions. It wasn't some grand geopolitical abstraction that made him back the creation of Israel; it was seeing the concentration camps first hand at the end of the war. At Buchenwald he saw the evil, as he said, "written on the sky"—and he never forgot.

He said the Jews of Europe must have a homeland. He did everything he could to strengthen the alliance between the United States and Israel, recognizing that we are two great democracies, two great cultures, standing together. Today both nations are safer because of his efforts.

He never stopped speaking out against anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. And he was never afraid to speak out against anti-Semitism at home. And he—Scoop Jackson just would not be bullied.

He conceived and fought for the Jackson Amendment to the Trade Act of 1974. There's hardly a soul among the hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews who later found freedom in the West who was not sustained in the struggle to emigrate by the certain knowledge that Scoop was at his side.

Scoop was always at the side of the weak and forgotten. With some people, all you have to do to win their friendship is to be strong and powerful. With Scoop, all you had to do was be vulnerable and alone. And so when Simas Kudirka was in jail in Moscow it was Scoop who helped mobilize the Congress to demand his release.

When Baptists in the Soviet Union were persecuted, it was Scoop who went again and again to the floor of the Senate to plead their cause. When free trade unionists were under attack in Poland, Scoop worked with the American Labor Movement to help them.

A few years ago, he was invited to visit the Soviet Union. The invitation was withdrawn when he said he could not go without caling on Andrei Sakharov. If Scoop were here today, I know he would speak out on behalf of Sakharov—just as Sakharov, a man of immense courage and humanity, stood up in Moscow and hailed the Jackson Amendment as a triumph of "the freedom loving tradition of the American people."

Scoop Jackson was a serious man. Not somber, or self-important, but steady and solemn. He didn't think much of the cosmetics of politics. He wasn't interested in image. He was a practitioner of the art of politics, and he was a personage in the affairs of the world. But there was no cause too great or too small for his attention.

When he wasn't on the floor of the Senate, or talking to the leaders of the world, he was usually in his office on the phone—consoling a constituent in a moment of grief, tracking down a lost social security check, congratulating an honor student, or helping a small businessman who was caught up in red tape.

The principles which guided his public life guided his private life. By the time he died, dozens of young men and women had been helped through school by a scholarship fund that he established and sustained. No one knew the money came from Scoop, until a change in the financial disclosure laws many years later forced him to 'fess up. He had never told the voters; he'd never even told his own staff.

Other people were embarrassed when the disclosure laws revealed their vanities. Scoop was embarrassed when it revealed his virtues.

One night last September, Scoop worked a long day and went home with a cold. There he fell into the sleep from which he never emerged. The next day, it was as if Washington had changed. Something was missing, some big presence.

A few days later, in a eulogy for Scoop, it was pointed out that there's a room in the Senate where members of the public are greeted. And on the walls of that room are the portraits of five of the greatest U.S. Senators, men chosen by the members of the Senate to reflect the best that chamber ever knew. There's Robert Taft, who, like Scoop, was Mr. Integrity, and LaFollette, who, like Scoop, often swam against the tide. There's Calhoun, who loved the South as Scoop loved the West, and Webster, who tried, like Scoop, to be a force to hold the nation together, in spite of its differences. And there's Henry Clay, a gifted man, who, like Scoop, would have been a great President.

It happens that there is no appropriate space on the walls of that room for another portrait.

So I'm joining those who would suggest to the Majority Leader that the Senate make room and commission a portrait so that Scoop Jackson can be with his peers. And when it's all done and in place, I'd be very proud to be among those who would go to the Senate and unveil it, Republicans and Democrats alike, a bipartisan effort in memory of the great bipartisan patriot of our time.

And, now, I am deeply honored to present to you, Mrs. Helen Jackson, the Medal of Freedom in honor of your husband, Senator Henry Jackson of the State of Washington.

Let me read the citation: "Representative and Senator for more than four decades, Henry Martin Jackson was one of the greatest lawmakers of our century. He helped to build the community of democracies and worked tirelessly to keep it vigorous and secure. He pioneered in the preservation of the nation's natural heritage, and he embodied integrity and decency in the profession of politics. For those who make freedom their cause, Henry Jackson will always inspire honor, courage and hope." (Applause.)

Mrs. Jackson: Mr. President, I'm proud to accept this great honor the nation has bestowed on my husband.

I accept this award not only on behalf of Anna Marie, Peter and myself, but also on behalf of all of those who worked with Scoop and shared his causes and convictions over the years.

As Scoop used to say, "If you believe in the cause of freedom, then proclaim it, live it and protect it, for humanity's future depends upon it."

Mr. President, we thank you for today from the bottom of our hearts. (Applause.)

DEATH OF GEORGE M. LOW

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, on the 17th of July, the United States lost one of the great public servants of this age. His name was little known outside his own profession, though his life's work is known to all.

I refer, of course, to George M. Low, who headed the Apollo space project. In his characteristically graceful and bemused manner, he would frequently say that what astronauts ate for breakfast was really of greater interest to the public than what he did. But of course what he did made it possible for the astronauts to do what they did. For George Low was one of the great engineers of this age. It might responsibly be stated, Mr. President, that he was the greatest engineer of any age, for what could be a greater engineering feat than to send a man to the Moon and return him safely? Fifteen years and a day after launching men to the Moon, George Low died in Troy,

It is frequently supposed that this was an achievement of science. It certainly was that in the sense that generations of scientific inquiry and discovery had brought us to the state of knowledge where we could responsibly undertake to send a man to the Moon and bring him back safely.

George Low was the kind of man who could apply that knowledge to the achievement of the theoretically

George Low was one of the engineers who prepared the memorandum for President Kennedy that said this could be done in the course of the 1960's, and, accordingly, ought to be tried.

The actual effort—the construction of the rockets, the control systems, the space craft, the space suits—was

the work of engineers, and I think possibly could be described as the greatest engineering feat of all time. One man was in charge—and hundreds of men and women were involved—and that man was George M. Low.

After leaving the Apollo space project with his work triumphantly accomplished and completed, he became president of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, NY. RPI is the oldest engineering school in our Nation. I do not wish to arouse any sectional memories of this body, but I would point out that the armor plates for the U.S. ship the *Monitor* were cast in Troy under the direction of RPI engineers; the designs of the Brooklyn Bridge heavily drew upon the work of RPI engineers.

George Low was as distinguished an academic administrator as he had been a NASA project manager. He greatly increased the research activities of RPI, reestablishing it as one of the major engineering centers of the world.

He died much too soon, much too early in a career that had demonstrated the extraordinary range of achievement of which he was capable.

Mr. President, we have seen the death within this last fortnight of a man who might properly be described as the greatest engineer the world has ever known, for surely he managed and directed the greatest engineering feat the world has ever known.

At this point, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be included in the Record, with the grateful thanks of this body for all he did, anonymously but incomparably well, two obituaries of George Low.

There being no objection, the obituaries were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, July 18, 1984]

GEORGE M. LOW IS DEAD AT 58; HEADED APOLLO SPACE PROJECT

(By John Noble Wilford)

George M. Low, president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, who was a driving force in the Apollo moon landing program, died of cancer yesterday in Troy, N.Y. He was 58 years old.

Mr. Low had been ill for months, suffering from recurrent melanoma. On Monday the White House announced that he would be awarded the President's Medal of Freedom for his contributions to education and the nation's space program.

In his 27 years with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and its predecessor, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Mr. Low served as an engineer and manager in the Mercury and Gemini programs and was put in charge of redesigning the Apollo spacecraft after a fire on the launching pad killed three astronauts in 1967.

He later became deputy administrator of NASA and acting administrator in the early 1970's, when he negotiated the initial agreements leading to the joint American-Soviet mission in August 1975.

MOON LANDING RECALLED

Mr. Low's death came a day after the 15th anniversary of the launching of Apollo 11, bound for the first landing of men on the Moon on July 20, 1969.

Mr. Low assumed the presidency of Rensselaer, his alma mater, in 1976 and spearheaded the expansion of research at the institute and the development of a 300-acre technology park adjacent to the campus in Troy. In his tenure, the institute's research volume rose from \$20 million a year to \$600 million.

Mr. Low was born in Vienna on June 10, 1926. His family emigrated to the United States in 1940 and settled in the upstate New York town of Milford. He served in the Army in World War II and became a naturalized citizen in 1946. He then attended Rensselaer, where he earned bachelor's and master's degrees in aeronautical engineering.

After college, Mr. Low joined the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and was prominent in aerodynamic heating research. In 1961 he helped prepare the memorandum advising President Kennedy that the nation had the capability to put astronauts on the Moon and return them to Earth by the end of that decade, which led to the Apollo project.

APOLLO COMPLETELY REDESIGNED

Mr. Low was deputy director of the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston when the Apollo spacecraft caught fire on Jan. 27, 1967, killing Lieut. Col. Virgil Grissom of the Air Force, Lieut. Col. Edward H. White 2d of the Air Force and Lieut. Comdr. Roger B. Chafee of the Navy.

In a shakeup of the Apollo management, Mr. Low was appointed to head the spacecraft program. For the next year and a half, he oversaw the Apollo's complete redesign and retesting, imposing more rigorous quality control and pressing to meet ambitious production schedules.

Of the Apollo rebuilding effort, Mr. Low wrote: "We once made a serious mistake, a mistake of not maintaining absolute control over all flammable material. Since then, we have made every conceivable effort to avoid similar mistakes. We have re-examined every drawing, every circuit and every component of the Apollo spacecraft. We have made thousands of changes in design, in manufacturing and in tests."

Associates said he was the type of spacecraft manager who often knew as much about the systems and components as the engineers working for him. After a minor flaw in a toggle switch on the spacecraft was discovered, Mr. Low went to great lengths to learn all he could about the performance and possible failures of all the toggle switches on the Apollo.

EXPERT ON TOGGLE SWITCHES

"I probably know as much about toggle switches today as anybody else does in the business," he told an interviewer. "In fact, I have a whole table full of various kinds in my office. An engineer on a project like Apollo must be willing to get into any level of detail."

Although he received much credit and many honors for the Apollo project, Mr. Low remained little known to the public. "My job," he once remarked, "was never as exciting as what the astronauts ate for breakfast."

Mr. Low was awarded numerous honorary degrees and was a member of the National Academy of Engineering. He was named last year to the White House Commission on Industrial Competition.

Surviving him are his wife, the former Mary Ruth McNamara, and five children: Mark, Diane, David, John and Nancy. David Low was recently named to the astronaut corps.

Funeral services will be private.

[From the Washington Post, July 19, 1984] GEORGE M. LOW, 58, DIRECTOR OF APOLLO 11 MOON LANDING

TROY, NY.—George M. Low, 58, a former head of the nation's manned space program who had been president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute since 1976, died of cancer July 17 at his home here.

Before becoming president of Rensselaer, he spent 18 years with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Houston and nine years with NASA's predecessor, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

As head of the committee that formulated plans for the Apollo manned lunar landing, he suggested to President John F. Kennedy in 1960 that an astronaut could walk on the moon within the decade.

"He guided NASA through a transition of new goals in the 1970s and beyond, and he negotiated the space agreements with the Soviet Union, which provided a foundation for the Apollo-Soyuz flight," said John McLeaish, a NASA spokesman.

Mr. Low was scheduled to receive the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest award to a civilian, later this year.

Mr. Low was a native of Austria and came to this country in 1940. He served with the Army during World War II. He earned bachelor's and master's degrees in aeronautical engineering at Rensselaer. In 1949, he joined the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at the Lewis Research Center in Cleveland. He was named director of manned space flight at NASA in 1958.

He later moved to the Johnson Space Center in Houston as deputy director of the center, which controlled all manned flights. He took charge of the Apollo program in 1967 after a fire at Cape Kennedy killed three astronauts, and was in charge of the Apollo 11 mission, which landed the first manned spacecraft on the lunar surface on July 19, 1969.

In 1971, Mr. Low was named acting director of NASA and helped plan the space shuttle and joint Apollo-Soyuz mission. He was associate administrator of the agency before he left to take up the presidency of RPI

Mr. Low has a reputation as a hard-driving manager and a savvy politician, both at NASA and at Rensselaer. In a long-range goals program he developed shortly after coming to the Institute, he outlined plans to make it one of the top technological institutions in the country, with a star-studded faculty and top-rated computer and electronics programs.

Under his leadership, the university launched a \$3 million technology park in nearby North Greenbush, N.Y., and an oncampus "incubator program" that has launched several successful companies in high-technology fields such as computeraided design and solar energy.

Survivors include his wife, Mary Ruth, and five children, Mark, Diane, George David, John and Nancy. George David Low recently was named to the astronaut training program.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, it is clear that the original plan of going to the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill and making it the business today will not work. A number of Senators are understandably absent or delayed. I am now advised it may be as late as 6 p.m. before some of them will be able to return to the Senate Chamber in order to participate in debate on the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill.

Mr. President, given those circumstances, it appears the better part of discretion to go ahead and lay down the bill at this time, and to then go out until tomorrow when people will be here and available and we can proceed in a more expeditious manner.

Mr. President, I have discussed this

with the minority leader.

Mr. President, I now have a number of unanimous-consent requests which I will put with respect to other matters.

SENSE OF THE CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO STATUS OF ANDREI SAKHAROV AND YELENA BONNER

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, first in respect to the Sakharov concurrent resolution, we went out 3 weeks ago. There was an indication that even though there was a voice vote on that concurrent resolution, that we would have a rollcall vote, a motion to table, and a motion to reconsider that vote so that people could be recorded.

I have consulted with the minority leader, and he has indicated a preference to go to the concurrent resolution itself. Therefore, I make this unani-

mous-consent request:

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider the vote by which House Concurrent Resolution 332, relating to providing information concerning Andrei Sakharov and Yelena Bonner, was agreed to be deemed agreed to and the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 332 tomorrow, Tuesday, July 24, 1984, at the hour of 2 p.m., with a vote to occur immediately without debate on the concurrent resolution, and that it be in order at this time to request the yeas and nays on the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

BUDGET ACT WAIVER

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, in preparation for asking the Senate to turn briefly to the consideration of the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill, in accordance with section 904 of the Budget Act I move to waive section 303 of that act with respect to H.R. 5798 and any amendment thereto. I make this motion because, as the Chair is aware, we do not have a budget resolution at this time. In order to bring the pending appropriations bill before the Senate, it is deemed necessary to proceed in this manner.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the motion was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1985

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, having dealt with the budget waiver in the action just taken, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to the consideration of the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill, which is H.R. 5798.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5798) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and further purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BAKER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(Later the following occurred:)

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President. moment ago two actions were taken which I am now going to ask the Senate to vitiate. The first was to adopt a budget waiver, and the second was to lay down the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill. For the benefit of those who are listening in their offices or elsewhere, may I explain that for technical reasons, good and valid reasons in the opinion of the leadership on this side, there are concerns about the exact language of the request on the waiver. Until those things are worked out, it seems unwise to have that measure pending. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the action taken by the Senate in the adoption of a budget waiver under the provision of section 303 and the action of the Senate in laying down the Treasury-Postal bill as the pending business be vitiated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the Chair.

ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business, not past the hour of 3 p.m., in which Senators may speak.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. With-

out objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, may I say it is the hope and the full expectation of the leadership on this side that we will be able to lay down the Treasury-Postal Service appropriations bill tomorrow and work out a budget waiver which will be satisfactory to all concerned, but it seems unwise to do that at this time.

Mr. President, with the hope that perhaps we can work out the language yet today, maybe it would be as well to extend the time for the transaction of routine morning business. Therefore, I now ask unanimous consent that the time for the transaction of routine morning business be extended until not later than 4 p.m. in which Senators may speak not more than 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BAKER. Now, Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, earlier today we entered an order for the

Senate to turn to the consideration of the Treasury-Postal Service appropriations bill, and passed the Budget Act

waiver in respect to that.

Subsequently, that action was vitiated so that we would have more time to consider the language of the collateral unanimous-consent request that was presented for consideration and action.

I believe, Mr. President, that all of these matters have now been clarified and I wish now to put a series of unan-

imous-consent requests.

Mr. President, first I would say that the sequence in which I intend to put these requests is as follows: In a moment I will move the Budget Act waiver under section 303 of the Budget Act. After that, Mr. President, assuming that the waiver is granted, it will be the intention of the leadership on this side to ask the Senate to turn to the consideration of the Treasury-Postal Service appropriations bill.

Then, Mr. President, to put a unanimous-consent request with respect to

the consideration of that bill.

After that, Mr. President, it will be the intention of the leadership on this side to ask the Senate to stand in recess until tomorrow, unless there is a further need for time for the transaction of routine morning business.

BUDGET ACT WAIVER

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, in accordance with section 904 of the Budget Act, I move to waive section 303 of that act with respect to H.R. 5798 and any amendments thereto. Mr. President, I so move in view of the fact that no first budget resolution has been adopted in order to bring the appropriations measure before the Senate at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BAKER. The waiver has been granted, is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1985

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate turn to the consideration of the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill. H.R. 5798.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5798) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that H.R. 5798, the Treasury, Postal Service, and general Government appropriations bill for fiscal year 1985 be printed with amendments as recommended by the Committee on Appropriations.

I further ask unanimous consent that these amendments be deemed committee amendments and that this reprint be deemed the official version of the measure for purpose, of Senate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill, with the committee amendments, reads as follows:

[Note.—The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in bold face brackets and the parts intended to be inserted are shown in italic.]

H.R. 5798

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE 1

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary including operation and maintenance of the Treasury Building and Annex; hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, repairs and improvements of, and purchase of commercial insurance policies for, real properties leased or owned overseas, when necessary for the performance of official business; not to exceed [\$22,000] \$95,000 for official reception and representation expenses; not to exceed \$200,000 for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; not to exceed \$1,683,000 for repairs and improvements to the Main Treasury Building and Annex, to remain available until expended; [\$56,474,000] \$77,242,000.

[INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

[For necessary expenses of the international affairs function of the Office of the Secretary, hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, repairs and improvement of, and purchase of commercial insurance policies for real properties leased or owned overseas, when necessary for the performance of official business; not to exceed \$2,000,000 for official travel expenses; and not to exceed \$73,000 for official reception and representation expenses; \$22,768,000.]

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, as a bureau of the Department of the Treasury, including purchase (not to exceed eight for police-type use) and hire of passenger motor

vehicles; not to exceed \$75,000 for expenses for student athletic and related activities; the conducting of and participating in firearms matches and presentation of awards; not to exceed \$2,100,000 for repair, alteration, minor construction, and related equipment for the Federal Law Enforce-Training Center facility, to remain available until expended; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109: Provided, That funds appropriated in this account shall be available for State and local government law enforcement training on a space-available basis; training of foreign law enforcement officials on a space-available basis with reimbursement of actual costs to this appropriation; acceptance of gifts; training of private sector security officials on a space-available basis with reimbursement of actual costs to this appropriation: travel expenses of non-Federal personnel to attend State and local course development meetings at the Center: [\$16,964,000] \$18,314,000.

BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Government Financial Operations; [\$226,608,000] \$235,994,000 of which \$5,700,000 shall remain available until expended for systems modernization initiatives: Provided, That section 501 of this Act shall not apply to this appropriation.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, including purchase of three hundred vehicles for police-type use of which two hundred and fifty are for replacement only; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire of aircraft; and services of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by the Director; not to exceed \$5,000 for official reception and representation expenses; [\$169,271,000] \$167,271,000 of which \$15,000,000 shall be available solely for the enforcement of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act during fiscal year 1985: Provided, That no funds appropriated herein shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with consolidating or centralizing within the Department of the Treasury the records of receipt and disposition of firearms maintained by Federal firearms licensees or for issuing or carrying out any provisions of the proposed rules of the Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, on Firearms Regulations, as published in the Federal Register, volume 43, number 55, of March 21, 1978: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be available for explosive identification or detection tagging research, development, or implementation: Provided further, That not to exceed \$300,000 shall be available for research and development of an explosive identification and detection device.

United States Customs Service Salaries and expenses

For necessary expenses of the United States Customs Service, including purchase of two hundred motor vehicles for replacement only, including one hundred and ninety for police-type use; hire of passenger vehicles; not to exceed \$10,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and awards of compensation to informers, as authorized by the Act of August 13, 1954 (22 U.S.C. 401); \$643,465,000, of which not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for pay-

ment for rental space in connection with preclearance operations and not to exceed \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended, for research: Provided, That uniforms may be purchased without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be available for administrative expenses to pay any employee overtime pay in an amount in excess of \$25,000: Provided further, That the Commissioner or his designee may waive this limitation in individual cases in order to prevent excessive costs or to meet emergency requirements of the Service: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act may be used for administrative expenses in connection with the proposed redirection of the Equal Employment Opportunity Program: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be available for administrative expenses to reduce the number of Customs Service regions below seven during fiscal year 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR INTERDICTION PROGRAM

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the hire, lease, acquisition (purchase of three and transfer or acquisition from any other agency), operation and maintenance of aircraft, and other related equipment of the Air Program; \$44,425,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of the Mint; \$47,758,000.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For necessary expenses connected with any public-debt issues of the United States; \$197,955,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Internal Revenue Service, not otherwise provided; for executive direction and management services; and hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner; [\$104,687,000] \$102,000,000, of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall remain available until expended, for research.

PROCESSING TAX RETURNS

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service not otherwise provided for; including processing tax returns; revenue accounting; and hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner; [\$992,457,000] \$972,457,000 of which not to exceed \$50,000,000 shall remain available until expended for systems modernization initiatives.

EXAMINATIONS AND APPEALS

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service for determining and establishing tax liabilities; employee plans and exempt organizations; tax litigation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner; [\$1,357,073,000] \$1,350,000,000.

INVESTIGATIONS, COLLECTION, AND TAXPAYER SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service for investigation and enforcement activities; including purchase (not to exceed four hundred and fifty-one for replacement only, for police-type use) and hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 638a(a)); securing unfiled tax returns; collecting unpaid accounts; technical rulings; enforcement litigation; providing assistance to taxpayers; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner; [\$1,081,142,000] \$1,060,000,000: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, none of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to reduce the number of positions allocated to taxpayer service activities below fiscal year 1984 levels, or to reduce the number of positions allocated to any other direct taxpayer assistance functions below fiscal year 1984 levels, including, but not limited to Internal Revenue Service toll-free telephone tax law assistance and walk-in assistance available at Internal Revenue Service field offices: Provided further, That the Internal Revenue Service shall fund the Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program at \$2,000,000. The Internal Revenue Service shall absorb within existing funds the \$700,000 requested for administrative costs now being charged to the program in order that the full \$2,000,000 can be devoted to program requirements.

PAYMENT WHERE ENERGY CREDIT EXCEEDS LIABILITY FOR TAX

For necessary expenses to carry out the energy provisions of the Energy Tax Act of 1978 (Public Law 96-618); \$100,000.

Administrative Provision—Internal Revenue Service

SEC. 1. Not to exceed 1 per centum of any appropriation made available to the Internal Revenue Service for the current fiscal year by this Act may be transferred to any other Internal Revenue Service appropriation.

United States Secret Service SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the operation of the United States Secret Service, including purchase (not to exceed three hundred and ninety-one vehicles for police-type use shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire of aircraft; training and assistance requested by State and local governments, which may be provided without reimbursement; services of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by the Director; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia, and fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control, as may be necessary to perform protective functions; the conducting of and participating in firearms matches and presentation of awards; and for travel of Secret Service employees on protective missions without regard to the limitations on such expenditures in this or any other Act, provided that approval is obtained in advance from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations; for repairs, alterations and minor construction James J. Rowley Secret Service Training Center, and for research and development; not to exceed \$5,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for uniforms without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year; [\$278,331,000] \$286,500,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. Appropriations to the Treasury Department in this Act shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901), including

maintenance, repairs, and cleaning; purchase of insurance for official motor vehicles operated in foreign countries; entering into contracts with the Department of State for the furnishings of health and medical services to employees and their dependents serving in foreign countries; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109

SEC. 102. None of the funds appropriated by this title shall be used in connection with the collection of any underpayment of any tax imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 unless the conduct of officers and employees of the Internal Revenue Service in connection with such collection complies with subsection (a) of section 805 (relating to communication in connection with debt collection), and section 806 (relating to harassment or abuse), of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692).

SEC. 103. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to disqualify, pursuant to section 411(d)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, any plan which has vesting requirements or provides for nonforfeitable rights to benefits, equal to or more stringent than 4/40.

(b) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to issue an unfavorable advance determination letter, pursuant to section 411(d)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, with respect to any plan which has vesting requirements or provides for nonforfeitable rights to benefits, equal to or more stringent than 4/40.

SEC. 104. None of the funds made available to the Department of the Treasury by this Act shall be used to implement changes shortening the time granted, or altering the mode of payment and receipt permitted, or use of lock boxes, for payment of excise taxes by law or regulations in effect on January 1, 1981.

SEC. 105. Not to exceed 2 per centum of any appropriations in this Act for the Department of the Treasury may be transferred between such appropriations. However, no such appropriation shall be increased or decreased by more than 2 per centum and any such proposed transfers shall be approved in advance by the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

SEC. 106. Section 505 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1505), is further amended by adding a new subsection (c) to read as follows:

"(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, duties determined to be due on a liquidation or reliquidation shall be due upon that date, and unless payment is received by the appropriate customs officer within twenty-five days therefrom, shall be considered delinquent and bear interest from the date of liquidation or reliquidation at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury."

Section 520 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1520), is further amended by adding a new subsection (d) to read as follows:

"(d) Where a determination is made to reliquidate an entry pursuant to a protest filed under section 514 of this Act, an application for relief under subsection (c)(1) of this section, or any order of an appropriate court, interest shall be allowed on any amounts paid as increased or additional duties under section 505(c) of this Act at the annual rate established pursuant to that section and determined as of the date of liquidation or reliquidation. Such interest shall be calculated from the date of payment to the date of refund or the date of filing of a

summons under 28 U.S.C. 2632, whichever occurs first.".

SEC. 107. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the capitalization limitation contained in 31 U.S.C. 322 for the Capital Fund in the Office of the Secretary is hereby repealed.

SEC. 108. None of the funds appropriated by this Act or any other Act shall be used to impose or assess any tax due under subchapter D of chapter 32 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, sections 4161 and 4181, in all cases where less than fifty items are manufactured or produced per annum.

SEC. 109. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to place the United States Secret Service, the United States Customs Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms under the operation, oversight, or jurisdiction of the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury.

SEC. 110. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used by the Internal Revenue Service, or any other agency or Department funded in this bill, for the purpose of promulgating, implementing, or enforcing any interpretat ve or substantive regulation imposing a tax or collecting any tax, under any provision of Public Law 96-510 (or under any portion of the Internal Revenue Code established by Public Law 96-510) on the use of any copper-, lead-, or zinc-bearing compound, solution, or chemical, extent that the alleged use arises out of the presence of such compound, solution, or chemical in the process of smelting, refining, or otherwise extracting copper, lead, or zinc metal from ores, concentrates or other metal-bearing materials.

SEC. 111. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to admit free of duty any article provided by the Max Planck Institute for Radioastronomy of the Federal Republic of Germany to the joint astronomical project being undertaken by the Steward Observatory of the University of Arizona and the Max Planck Institute for the construction, installation, and operation of a sub-mm telescope in the State of Arizona: Provided, That such article satisfies each of

the following conditions:

(1) Such article qualifies as "instruments and apparatus" under headnote 6(a) of schedule 8, part 4, TSUS, 19 U.S.C. section 1202 (1970); 80 Stat. 897.

(2) No instruments or apparatus of equivalent scientific value for the purposes for which such article is intended to be used is being manufactured in the United States. For purposes of this condition, scientific testing equipment provided by the Max Planck Institute and necessary for aligning, calibrating, or otherwise testing an instrument or apparatus shall be considered to be part of such instrument or apparatus.

(b) The University of Arizona and/or the Max Planck Institute shall submit to the United States Customs Service and to the International Trade Administration International Trade Administration descriptions of the articles sought to be admitted free of duty containing sufficient detail to allow the United States Customs Service to determine whether subsection (a)(1) is satisfied and the International Trade Administration to determine whether subsection (a)(2) is satisfied. The descriptions may be submitted in a single or in several submissions to each agency, as the University of Arizona and the Max Planck Institute shall deem appropriate during the course of the project. The United States Customs Service and the International Trade Administration are directed to make their respective determinations within ninety days of the date

that they have received a sufficient submission with respect to an article or articles.

sion with respect to an article or articles.
(c) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to readmit free of duty any article admitted free of duty under subsection (a) and subsequently returned to the Federal Republic of Germany for repair, replacement, or modification.

(d) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to admit free of duty any repair components for articles admitted free of duty under subsection (a).

(e) If any article admitted free of duty under subsections (a) is used for any purpose other than the joint project within five years after being entered, duty on the article shall be assessed in accordance with the procedures established in headnote 1 of schedule 8, part 4, TSUS, 19 U.S.C. section 1202 (1970): 80 Stat. 897.

(f) The provisions of subsection (a) shall apply with respect to articles entered for consumption after the day which is fifteen days after the date of enactment of this Act and before November 1, 1993.

This title may be cited as the "Treasury Department Appropriations Act, 1985".

TITLE II

POSTAL SERVICE PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

For payment to the Postal Service Fund for revenue forgone on free and reduced rate mail, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 2401 (b) and (c) and for meeting the liabilities of the former Post Office Department to the Employees' Compensation Fund and to postal employees for earned and unused annual leave as of June 30, 1971, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 2004 and Section 1724(a) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981; \$1,040,509,000: Provided, That mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind shall continue to be free: Provided further, That sixday delivery and rural delivery of mail shall continue at the 1983 level: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this Act shall be used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices in the fiscal year ending on September 30, 1985.

This title may be cited as the "Postal Service Appropriation Act, 1985".

TITLE III

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 102; \$250,000: Provided, That none of the funds made available for official expenses shall be expended for any other purpose and any unused amount shall revert to the Treasury pursuant to section 1552 of title 31 of the United States Code: Provided further, That none of the funds made available for official expenses shall be considered as taxable to the President.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of Administration; [\$14,645,000] \$16,172,000 including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 107, and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the White House Office as authorized by law, including not to exceed \$3,850,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 105; including subsistence expenses as au-

thorized by 3 U.S.C. 105, which shall be expended and accounted for as provided in that section; hire of passenger motor vehicles, newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel (not to exceed \$100,000 to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 103); not to exceed \$20,000 for official entertainment expenses, to be available for allocation within the Executive Office of the President; [\$23,731,000] \$24,985,000.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE OPERATING EXPENSES

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Residence at the White House and official entertainment expenses of the President; \$4,601,000, to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 105, 109-110, 112-114.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the official residence of the Vice President, and not to exceed \$60,000 for official entertainment expenses of the Vice President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$219,000: Provided, That advances or repayments or transfers from this appropriation may be made to any department or agency for expenses of carrying out such activities.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Vice President to provide assistance to the President in connection with specially assigned functions, services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 106, and hire of passenger vehicles; \$1,663,000.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1021); \$2.560,000.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Policy Development, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and 3 U.S.C. 107, and other personal services as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 107; \$3,020,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the National Security Council, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; \$4,605,000.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of Management and Budget, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; [\$37,889,000] \$39,000,000: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Office of Management and Budget may be used for the purpose of reviewing any agricultural marketing orders or any activities or regulations under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).

OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROCUREMENT POLICY SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; \$1,615,000.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

For expenses necessary to enable the President to meet unanticipated needs, in furtherance of the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year; \$1,000,000.

This title may be cited as the "Executive Office Appropriations Act, 1985".

TITLE IV

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Administrative Conference of the United STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Conference of the United States, established by the Administrative Conference Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 571 et seq.); \$1,468,000.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations Act of 1959, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4271-79; \$2,131,000.

Advisory Committee on Federal Pay

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Advisory Committee on Federal Pay, established by 5 U.S.C. 5306; \$220,000.

COMMISSION ON EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND

JUDICIAL SALARIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the "Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries", authorized by section 225 of the Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act of 1967 (81 Stat. 642-645), \$160,000, to remain available until expended.

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM THE BLIND AND OTHER SEVERELY HANDICAPPED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped established by the Act of June 23, 1971. Public Law 92-28, includhire of passenger motor vehicles; \$710,000.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Federal Election Cam-1971, as Act of amended; [\$12,834,000] \$12,900,000, of which \$1,155,000 shall be available only for expenses of moving and resulting increased rental costs.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

The revenues and collections deposited into the fund pursuant to section 210(f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 490(f)), shall be available for necessary expenses of real property management and related activities not otherwise provided for, including operation, maintenance, and protection of federally owned and leased buildings; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises;

moving Government agencies (including space adjustments) in connection with the assignment, allocation and transfer of space: contractual services incident to cleaning or servicing buildings and moving; repair and alteration of federally owned buildings, including grounds, approaches and appurtenances; care and safeguarding of sites; maintenance, preservation, demolition, and equipment; acquisition of buildings and sites by purchase, condemnation, or as otherwise authorized by law; conversion and extension of federally owned buildings; preliminary planning and design of projects by contract or otherwise; construction of new buildings (including equipment for such buildings); and payment of principal, interest, taxes, and any other obligations for public buildings acquired by purchase contract, in the aggregate amount of [\$2,250,228,000] \$2,227,802,000, of which (1) not to exceed [\$106,814,000] \$100,299,000 shall remain available until expended for construction of additional projects as authorized by law at locations and at maximum construction improvement costs (including funds for sites and expenses) as follows:

New Construction:

California:

Beach, Building, Federal Long \$20,000,000]

District of Columbia:

Old Post Office, \$1,750,000

Texas:

El Paso, Ysleta, Border Station, \$6,893,000 Washington:

Lynden, Border Station, \$2,386,000

Sumas, Border Station, \$4,618,000 Construction Projects, less than \$500,000, \$1,000,000

Purchase:

Acquisition and Improvements of United States Postal Service Properties, \$1,700,000

Other Selected Purchases including op-[\$70,217,000] to purchase, tions \$81.952.000:

Provided, That each of the immediately foregoing limits of costs may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other such projects, but by not to exceed 10 per centum: Provided further, That all funds for direct construction projects shall expire on September 30, 1986, and remain in the Federal Buildings Fund except funds for projects as to which funds have been obligated in whole or in part prior to such date: Provided further, That claims against the Government of less than [\$40,000] \$100,000 arising from direct construction projects, acquisitions of buildings and purchase contract projects pursuant to Public Law 92-313, be liquidated with prior notification of the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate to the extent savings are effected in other such projects; (2) not to exceed [\$228,432,000] \$216,018,000 which shall remain available until expended, for repairs and alterations: Provided further, That funds in the Federal Buildings Fund for Repairs and Alterations shall, for prospectus projects, be limited to the amount by project as follows, except each project may be increased by an amount not to exceed 10 per centum unless advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate for a greater amount:

Repairs and Alterations:

California:

Francisco, Appraisers Stores. \$9,711,000

Colorado:

Denver, \$6,210,000 Denver Federal Center, #20,

Denver, Denver Federal Center, #810, \$8,590,000

District of Columbia:

Archives, \$4,696,000 Auditors, \$8,980,000

Blair House, [\$6,611,000] \$3,000,000 Health and Human Services, North Building, \$1,504,000

Interior, \$4,131,000

[Illinois:

Chicago, 844 N. Rush Street, \$1,931,000 [Peoria, Federal Building and Courthouse, \$1,357,000]

Iowa:

Des Moines, Federal Building, \$3,083,000 Sioux City, Post Office, Courthouse, \$809,000

Maryland:

Suitland, Naval Intelligence #1. \$8,809,000

Michigan:

Detroit, Parking Garage, \$1,832,000 [Lansing, Federal Building and Courthouse, \$1,395,000]

Missouri:

Kansas City, 1500 E. Bannister, \$907,000 ISt. Louis. Courthouse and Customshouse, 1114 Market Street, \$8,654,000]

Nevada:

Las Vegas, Federal Building, \$941,000 New York:

New York, 201 Varick Street, \$1,508,000 Pennsylvania:

[Pittsburgh, Post Office, Courthouse, \$8,672,000]

Philadelphia, 5000 Wissahickon Ave., \$2,635,000

Texas:

Fort Worth, Warehouse #5, \$710,000 Virginia:

Alexandria, Post Office, Courthouse, \$1,370,000

Arlington, Pentagon, \$4,602,000: Provided further, That additional projects for which prospectuses have been fully approved may be funded under this category only if advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate: Provided further, That all funds for repairs and alterations prospectus projects shail expire on September 30, 1986 and remain in the Federal Buildings Fund except funds for projects as to which funds have been obligated in whole or in part prior to such date; (3) not to exceed \$178,911,000 for payment on purchase contracts entered into prior to July 1, 1975; (4) not to exceed \$865,000,000 for rental of space; (5) not to exceed [\$685,848,000] \$694,998,000 for real property operations: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this Act shall be used to move the existing Spartanburg, South Carolina Social Security Office into the Federal Building in Spartanburg, South Carolina, and (6) not to exceed \$117,040,000 for program direction and centralized services; and (7) not to exceed [\$58,883,000] \$55,536,000 for design and construction services which shall remain available until expended: Provided, That for the purposes of this authorization, buildings constructed pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (40 U.S.C. 356), the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (40 U.S.C. 490), and buildings under the control of another department or agency where alterations of such buildings are required in connection with the moving of such other department or agency from buildings then, or thereafter to be, under the control of General Services Administration shall be considered to be federally owned buildings: Provided further,

That none of the funds available to the General Services Administration shall be available for expenses in connection with any construction, repair, alteration, and acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required by the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, has not been approved, except that necessary funds may be expended for each project for required expenses in connection with the development of a proposed prospectus: Provided further, That funds available in the Federal Buildings Fund may be expended for emergency repairs when advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate: Provided further, That amounts necessary to provide reimbursable special services to other agencies under section 210(f)(6) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 490(f)(6)) and amounts to provide such reimbursable fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control as may be appropriate to enable the United States Secret Service to perform its protective functions pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3056 as amended, shall be available from such revenues and collections: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated in Public Law 98-8, under the heading of "Maintaining and protecting Public Investment Federal Buildings". \$3,000,000 is authorized and may be expended for phase II, additional construction at the James J. Rowley Secret Service Training Center in Beltsville, Maryland: Provided further, That revenues and collections and any other sums accruing to this fund during fiscal year 1985, excluding reimbursements under section 210(f)(6) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 490(f)(6)) in excess of [\$2,250,228,000] \$2,227,802,000 shall remain in the Fund and shall not be available for expenditure except as authorized in appropriation Acts.

PERSONAL PROPERTY OPERATING EXPENSES

For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, necessary for supply distribution (including contractual services incident to receiving, handling and shipping supply items), procurement (including royalty payments), inspection, standardization, property management, and other supply management activities, transportation activities, utilization of excess and disposal of surplus personal property, and the rehabilitation of personal property including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; [\$156,944,000] \$164,000,000.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in connection with Federal records management and related activities, as provided by law, and for expenses necessary for the review and declassification of documents and for the Information Security Oversight Office established pursuant to Executive Order 12356, directives issued pursuant thereto, and other applicable authorities, including acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; [\$98,925,000] \$95,325,000 of which \$4,000,000 for allocations and grants for historical publications and records as authorized by 44 U.S.C. 2504, as amended, shall remain available until expended [and of which \$5,200,000 shall remain available until expended for necessary construction of additional onsite archival space, access facilities and auditorium and meeting space

at the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston, Massachusetts.]

FEDERAL PROPERTY RESOURCES SERVICE OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for carrying out the functions of the Administrator with respect to utilization of excess real property; the disposal of surplus real property; the utilization survey, appraisal, environmental and cultural analysis, and land use planning functions pertaining to excess and surplus real property; the National Defense Stockpile established by the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. 98-98h), the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2061-2166); including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and reimbursement for recurring security guard service; [\$40,257,000] \$38,000,000 of which \$12,243,000 shall be derived from proceeds from transfers of excess real property and disposal of surplus real property and related personal property, subject to the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-5), and of which \$24,729,000 for the transportation, processing, refining, storage, security, maintenance, rotation, and disposal of materials contained in or acquired for the stockpile shall remain available through fiscal year 1986.

NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION Fund

LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, not more than \$120,000,000 in addition to amounts previously appropriated, all to remain available until expended, may be obligated from amounts in the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund for the acquisition of strategic and critical materials under section 6(a)(1) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98e(a)(1)) and for transportation and other incidental expenses related to such acquisition.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of agency management of activities under the control of the General Services Administration, and general administrative and staff support services not otherwise provided for; including transportation audits by inhouse personnel; for transportation audit contracts and contract administration for which payment to any contractor shall not exceed 50 per centum on the overpayment identified by any contract audit; for providing accounting, records management, and other support in cident to adjudication of Indian Tribal claims by the United States Court of Claims; and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; [\$123,635,000] \$137,000,000: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,500 shall be available for reception and representation expenses: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available, subject to reimbursement by the applicable agency, for services performed for other agencies pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of section 1535 of title 31. United States Code.

Office of Information Resources Management

OPERATING EXPENSES

For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, necessary for carrying out Government-wide and internal responsibilities relating to automated data manage-

ment, telecommunications, information resources management, and related activities, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109: \$33.393.000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General; \$21,473,000: Provided, That not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for payment for information and detection of fraud against the Government, including payment or recovery of stolen Government property.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1958, as amended (3 U.S.C. 102 note), and Public Law 95-138; \$1,170,000: Provided, That the Administrator of General Services shall transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of such Acts.

EXPENSES, PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Presidential Transition Act of 1963, as amended (3 U.S.C. 102, note); \$3,000,000.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRA-TION—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. [1.] 401. The appropriate appropriation or fund available to the General Services Administration shall be credited with (1) cost of operation, protection, maintenance, upkeep, repair, and improvement, included as part of rentals received from Government corporations pursuant to law (40 U.S.C. 129); and (2) appropriations or funds available to other agencies, and transferred to the General Services Administration, in connection with property transferred to the General Services Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U.S.C. 451ff) and such appropriations or funds may be so transferred, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget.

SEC. [2.] 402. Funds available to the General Services Administration shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles

SEC. [3.] 403. Appropriations available to any department or agency during the current fiscal year for necessary expenses, including maintenance or operating expenses, shall also be available for payment to the General Services Administration for charges for space and services and those expenses of renovation and alteration of buildings and facilities which constitute public improvements, performed in accordance with the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 749), the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 216), or other applicable law.

SEC. [4.] 404. Not to exceed 1 per centum of funds made available in appropriations for operating expenses and salaries and expenses, during the current fiscal year, may be transferred between such appropriations for mandatory program requirements. Any transfers proposed shall be submitted promptly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate for approval.

SEC. [5.] 405. Funds in the Federal Buildings Fund made available for fiscal year 1985 for Federal Buildings Fund activities may be transferred between such activities only to the extent necessary for mandatory program requirements. Any transfers proposed shall be submitted promptly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate for approval.

[Sec. 6. Funds hereafter made available to the General Services Administration for the payment of rent shall be available for the purpose of leasing space in buildings erected by the lessor on land owned by the United States.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Personnel Manage-ment pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978 and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor vehicles, not to exceed \$2,500 for official reception and representation expenses and advances for reimbursements to applicable funds of the Office of Personnel Management and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred under Executive Order of January 9, 1953, as amended; [\$106,653,000] \$110,000,000 together with not to exceed \$50,687,000 for administrative expenses for the retirement and insurance programs to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of the Office of Personnel Management in the amounts determined by the Office of Personnel Management without regard to other statutes: Provided, That pursuant to section 4109(d)(1) of title 5, United States Code, costs for entertainment expenses of the President's Commission on Executive Exchange shall not exceed \$12,000: Provided further, That the provisions of this appropriation shall not affect the authority to use applicable trust funds for administrative expenses of effecting statutory annuity adjustments. No part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit of the Office of Personnel Management established pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943, or any successor unit of like purpose.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS

For payment of Government contributions with respect to retired employees, as authorized by chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, and the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Acts (74 Stat. 849); as amended; \$1,341,553,000, to remain available until expended.

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing the unfunded liability of new and increased annuity benefits becoming effective on or after October 20, 1969, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8384, and annuities under special acts, to be credited to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund; \$4,366,868,000: Provided, That annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (2 C.Z.C. 181), and the Act of August 19, 1950, as amended (33 U.S.C. 771-775), may hereafter be paid out of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Merit Systems Protection Board pursuant to reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978 and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and not to

exceed \$1,500 for official reception and representation expenses; \$20,477,000, together with not to exceed \$1,200,000 for administrative expenses to adjudicate retirement appeals to be transferred from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund in amounts determined by the Merit Systems Protection Board, and not more than \$5,000 for advances or reimbursements to applicable funds of the Merit Systems Protection Board.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of the Special Counsel pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978 and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-454), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, payment of fees and expenses for witnesses, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$4,583,000.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978, and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, including hire of experts and consultants, hire of passenger motor vehicles, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere: \$17,197,000: Provided, That public members of the Federal Service Impasses Panel may be paid travel expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5703) for persons employed intermittently in the Government Service, and compensation as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109: Provided further, That no funds shall be appropriated in this or any other Act for the Federal Labor Relations Authority to review Army and Air Force regulations governing technicians of the National Guard.

United States Tax Court Salaries and expenses

For necessary expenses, including contract reporting and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; \$22,344,000: Provided, That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

This title may be cited as the "Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1985".

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS THIS ACT

Sec. 501. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations: Provided, That this section shall not apply to travel performed by uncompensated officials of local boards and appeal boards of the Selective Service System; to travel performed directly in connection with care and treatment of medical beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration; to travel of the Office of Personnel Management in carrying out its observation responsibilities of the Voting Rights Act; or to payments to interagency motor pools where separately set forth in the budget schedules.

SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, for-

merly held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within ninety days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Office of Personnel Management as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto.

SEC. 503. No part of any appropriation made available in this Act shall be used for the purchase or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new offices inside or outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to programs which have been approved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

SEC. 504. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 505. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

Sec. 506. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for the procurement of or for the payment of the salary of any person engaged in the procurement of any hand or measuring tool(s) not produced in the United States or its possessions except to the extent that the Administrator of General Services or his designee shall determine that a satisfactory quality and sufficient quantity of hand or measuring tools produced in the United States or its possessions cannot be procured as and when needed from sources in the United States and its possessions, or except in accordance with procedures prescribed by section 6-104.4(b) of Armed Services Procurement Regulation dated January 1, 1969, as such regulation existed on June 15, 1970: Provided, That a factor of 75 per centum in lieu of 50 per centum shall be used for evaluating foreign source end products against a domestic source end product. This section shall be applicable to all solicitations for bids opened after its enactment.

Sec. 507. None of the funds made available to the General Services Administration pursuant to section 210(f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 shall be obligated or expended after the date of enactment of this Act for the procurement by contract of any service which, before such date, was performed by individuals in their capacity as employees of the General Services Administration in any position of guards, elevator operators, messengers, and custodians, except that such funds may be obligated or expended for the procurement by contract of the covered services with sheltered workshops employing the severely handicapped under Public Law 92 - 28.

SEC. 508. No funds appropriated in this Act shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with implementing or enforcing any provisions of the rule TD ATF-66 issued June 13, 1980, by the Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms on labeling and advertising of wine, distilled spirits and malt

beverages, except if the expenditure of such funds is necessary to comply with a final order of the Federal court system.

SEC. 509. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended in any way for the purpose of the sale, lease, rental, excessing, surplusing or disposal of any portion of land identified on the date of enactment of this Act as Fort DeRussy in Honolulu, Hawaii.

[Sec. 510. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used for administrative expenses to close the Information Resources Management Office of the General Services Administration located in Sacramento, California.

[Sec. 511. No funds appropriated in this Act for the Office of Management and Budget may be used for the purpose of reviewing any agricultural marketing orders or any activities or regulations under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).]

SEC. [512.] 510. None of the funds made available by this Act for the Department of Treasury may be used for the purpose of eliminating any existing requirement for sureties on customs bonds.

SEC. [513.] 511. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be expended by the General Services Administration to sell, dispose, transfer, donate, or lease the real property and improvements known as the Hickam Air Force Base Administrative Annex (identified by the General Services Administration control number 9-D-HI-477-B) unless by transfer to the State of Hawaii or any agency thereof for use for airport development purposes in accordance with procedures under section 23 of the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970 as in effect on the date of such State's application to the Federal Aviation Administration under such Act on February 24, 1981.

SEC. [514.] 512. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be available for any activity or for paying the salary of any government employee where funding an activity or paying a salary to a government employee would result in a decision, determination, rule, regulation, or policy that would prohibit or otherwise prevent the Customs Service from enforcing section 307 of the 1930 Tariff Act.

[Sec. 515. None of the funds appropriated under this Act shall be obligated or expended to implement, promulgate, administer, enforce, or reissue or revise the proposed Office of Personnel Management regulations and the proposed Federal Personnel Manual issuances published in the Federal Register on March 30, 1983, on pages 13341 through 13381, as superseded by proposed regulations and Federal Personnel Manual issuances published in the Federal Register July 14, 1983 on pages 32275 through 32312, and as further superseded by proposed regulations and Federal Personnel Manual issuances published in the Federal Register on October 25, 1983 on pages 49462 through 49498.1

SEC. [516.] 513. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be available for the purpose of transferring control over the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center located at Glynco, Georgia, out of the Treasury Department.

SEC. 514. Of the total amount of budget authority provided for fiscal year 1985 by this or any other Act that would otherwise be available for consulting services, management and professional services, and special studies and analyses, 10 per centum of the

amount intended for such purposes in the President's budget for 1984, as amended, for any agency, department, or entity subject to apportionment by the Executive shall be placed in reserve and not made available for obligation or expenditure: Provided, That this section shall not apply to any agency, department, or entity whose budget request for 1985 for the purposes stated above did not amount to \$5,000,000.

515. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for the procurement of, or for the payment of, the salary of any person engaged in the pro-curement of stainless steel flatware not produced in the United States or its possessions, except to the extent that the Administrator of General Services or his designee shall determine that a satisfactory quality and sufficient quantity of stainless steel flatware produced in the United States or its possessions, cannot be procured as and when needed from sources in the United States or its possessions, or except in accordance with procedures provided by section 6-104.4(b) of Armed Services Procure-ment Regulations, dated January 1, 1969. This section shall be applicable to all solicitations for bids issued after its enactment.

TITLE VI-GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS Sec. 601. No part of any appropriation

contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

Sec. 602. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 810), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances), is hereby fixed at \$6,000 except station wagons for which the maximum shall be \$6,400: Provided, That these limits may be exceeded by not to exceed \$2,700 for police-type vehicles, and by not to exceed \$3,600 for special heavy-duty vehicles: Provided further, That the limits set forth in this section shall not apply to electric or hybrid vehicles purchased for demonstration under the provisions of the Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1976.

Sec. 603. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the current fiscal year available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for quarters allowances and costof-living allowances, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 5922-5924.

Sec. 604. Unless otherwise specified during the current fiscal year no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act, who, being eligible for citizenship, has filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date and is actually residing in the United States, (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States. (4) is an alien from Cuba, Poland, South Vietnam, or the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, or (5) South Vietnamese,

Cambodian and Laotian refugees paroled in the United States after January 1, 1975: Provided, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: Provided further, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be fined no more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: Provided further, That the above penal-clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for any other provisions of existing law: Provided further, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of Ireland, Israel, the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the current defense effort, or to temporary employment of translators, or to temporary employment in the field service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of emergencies.

Sec. 605. Appropriations available to any department or agency during the current fiscal year for necessary expenses, including maintenance or operating expenses, shall also be available for payment to the General Services Administration for charges for space and services and those expenses of renovation and alteration of buildings and facilities which constitute public improvements, performed in accordance with the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 749). the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 216), or other applicable law.

SEC. 606. Funds made available by this or any other Act of administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of the corporations and agencies subject to chapter 91 of title 31, United States Code, shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 3109; and the objects specified under this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in the Act by which they are made available: Provided. That in the event any functions budgeted as administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be correspondingly reduced.

SEC. 607. No part of any appropriation for the current fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve the nomination of said person.

SEC. 608. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropriations are made for the current fiscal year (including the carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such credits), only when reimbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from applicable appropriations of the agency concerned: Provided. That such credits received as exchange allowances or proceeds of sales of personal property may be used in whole or part payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in the manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the Treasury.

Sec. 609. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for the payment of the salary of any officer or employee of the United States Postal Service, who-

(1) prohibits or prevents, or attempts or threatens to prohibit or prevent, any officer or employee of the United States Postal Service from having any direct oral or written communication or contact with any Member of committee of Congress in connection with any matter pertaining to the employment of such officer or employee or pertaining to the United States Postal Service in any way, irrespective of whether such communication or contact is at the initiative of such officer or employee or in response to the request or inquiry of such Member or committee; or

(2) removes, suspends from duty without pay, demotes, reduces in rank, seniority, status, pay, or performance or efficiency rating, denies promotion to, relocates, reassigns, transfers, disciplines, or discriminates in regard to any employment right, entitlement, or benefit, or any term or condition of employment of, any officer or employee of the United States Postal Service, or attempts or threatens to commit any of the foregoing actions with respect to such officer or employee, by reason of any communication or contact of such officer or employee with any Member or committee of Congress as described in paragraph (1) of this subsection.

Sec. 610. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act, shall be available for interagency financing of boards, commissions, councils, committees, or similar groups (whether or not they are interagency entities) which do not have prior and specific statutory approval to receive financial support from more than one

agency or instrumentality.

SEC. 611. Funds made available by this or any other Act to (1) the General Services Adminstration, including the fund created by the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 216), and (2) the "Postal Service Fund" (39 U.S.C. 2003), shall be available for employment of guards for all buildings and areas owned or occupied by the United States or the Postal Service and under the charge and control of the General Services Administration or the Postal Service, and such guards shall have, with respect to such property, the powers of special policemen provided by the first section of the Act of June 1, 1948 (62 Stat. 281; 40 U.S.C. 318), but shall not be restricted to certain Federal property as otherwise required by the proviso contained in said section, and, as to property owned or occupied by the Postal Service, the Postmaster General may take the same actions as the Administrator of General Services may take under the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of Act of June 1, 1948 (62 Stat. 281; 40 U.S.C. 318a, 318b), attaching thereto penal consequences under the authority and within the limits provided in section 4 of the Act of June 1, 1948 (62 Stat. 281; 40 U.S.C.

612. None of the funds available under this or any other Act shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with the designation for construction. arranging for financing, or execution of contracts or agreements for financing or construction of any additional purchase contract projects pursuant to section 5 of the Public Building Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-313) during the period beginning October 1, 1976, and ending September 30, 1985.

SEC. 613. Except for vehicles provided to the President, Vice President and their families, or to the United States Secret Service. none of the funds provided in this Act to any Department or Agency shall be obligated or expended to procure passenger automobiles as defined in 15 U.S.C. 2001 with an EPA estimated miles per gallon average of less than twenty-two miles per gallon. The requirements of this section may be waived by the Administrator of the General Services Administration for special purpose or special mission automobiles.

Sec. 614. None of the funds made available pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall be used to implement, administer, or enforce any regulation which has been disapproved pursuant to a resolution of disapproval duly adopted in accordance with the applicable law of the United States.

Sec. 615. No part of any appropriation contained in, or funds made available by this or any other Act, shall be available for any agency to pay to the Administrator of General Services Administration higher rate per square foot for rental of space and services (established pursuant to section 210(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended) than the rate per square foot established for the space and services by the General Services Administration for the current fiscal year and for which appropriations were granted.

Sec. 616. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no part of any of the funds appropriated for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1985, or September 30, 1986, by this Act or any other Act, may be used to pay any prevailing rate employee described in section 5342(a)(2)(A) of title 5. United States Code, or any employee covered by section 5348 of that title-

(1) during the period from the date of expiration of the limitation imposed by section 616(a)(2) of H.R. 4139, incorporated by reference in section 101(f) of Public Law 98-151, until the first day of the first applicable pay period that begins not less than ninety days after that date, in an amount that exceeds the rate payable for the applicable grade and step of the applicable wage schedule in accordance with such section 616(a)(2); and

(2) during the period consisting of the remainder, if any, of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and that portion of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1986, that precedes the normal effective date of the applicable wage survey adjustment that is to be effective in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1986, in an amount that exceeds, as a result of a wage survey adjustment, the rate payable under paragraph (1) of this subsection by more than the overall average percentage of the adjustment in the General Schedule during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 9(b) of Public Law 92-392 or section 704(b) of Public Law 95-454, the provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall apply (in such manner as the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe) to any prevailing rate employee to whom such section 9(b) applies, except that the provisions of subsection (a) may not apply to any increase in a wage schedule or rate that is required by the terms of a contract entered into before the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no prevailing rate employee described in subparagraph (B) or (C) of section 5342(a)(2) of title 5. United States Code, may be paid during the period for which subsection (a) of this section is in effect at a rate that exceeds the rate that would be payable under subsection (a) were subsection (a) applicable to such employee.

(d) For the purpose of this section, the rate payable to any employee who is covered by this section and who is paid from a schedule that was not in existence on September 30, 1984, shall be determined under regulations prescribed by the President

(e) The provisions of this section shall apply with respect to pay for services performed by any affected employee on or

after October 1, 1984.

(f) For the purpose of administering any provision of law, rule, or regulation that provides premium pay, retirement, life insurance, or any other employee benefit, that requires any deduction or contribution, or that imposes any requirement or limitation, on the basis of a rate of salary or basic pay, the rate of salary or basic pay payable after the application of this section shall be treated as the rate of salary or basic pay.

(g) Notwithstanding the limitations imposed on prevailing rate pay pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, such limitations shall not apply to wage adjustments for prevailing rate supervisors provided by the supervisory pay plan published in the Federal Register on March 30, 1983 (48 Fed.

Reg. 13384).

(h) Notwithstanding the delay in adjustments of wage schedules and rates imposed as a part of the limitation imposed by this section, if the adjustment in General Schedule rates of pay for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, takes effect in October 1984, the adjustments in rates and schedules limited by this section shall take effect on the date they would have taken effect under section 5344 of title 5, United States Code, were it not for this section.

[Sec. 617. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to plan, implement, or administer (1) any reduction in the number of regions, districts or entry processing locations of the United States Customs Service; or (2) any consolidation or centralization of duty assessment or appraisement functions of any offices of the United States Customs Service.

Sec. [618.] 617. No funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to pay for an abortion, or the administrative expenses in connection with any health plan under the Federal employees health benefit program which provides any benefits or coverages for abortions, under such negotiated plans after the last day of the contracts currently in

force.

SEC. [619.] 618. The provisions of section [618] 617 shall not apply where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term.

[Sec. 620. Each dollar amount contained in this Act is hereby reduced by one per centum. This section shall not apply to the amounts on page 12 line 16, page 13 line 6, and page 15 line 5.

[Sec. 621. No funds appropriated by this Act or any other Act shall be available for construction of an annex to the United States Post Office and Court House Building located at Broad and Meeting Streets. Charleston, South Carolina,

[Sec. 622. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount available under this Act for the appropriation "AL-LOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS" for carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1958, as amended (3 U.S.C. 102 note), and Public Law 95-138

shall be reduced by \$147,100.]

SEC. 619. During the period in which the head of any department or agency, or any other officer or civilian employee of the Government appointed by the President of the United States, holds office, no funds may be obligated or expended in excess of \$5,000 to renovate, remodel, furnish, or redecorate the office of such department head, agency head, officer, or employee, or to purchase furniture or make improvements for any such office, unless such renovation, remodeling, furnishing, or redecoration is expressly approved by the Committee on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

SEC. 620. That subsection (8) of section 8901 of title 5, United States Code, relating to the definition of "employee organization" is amended by striking out "after December 31, 1978, and before January 1, 1980".

SEC. 621. That (a) section 3056 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"S 3056. Powers, authorities, and duties of United States Secret Service

"(a) Under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Secret Service is authorized to protect the following persons:

"(1) The President, the Vice President (or other officer next in the order of succession to the Office of President), the President-elect, and the Vice President-elect.

"(2) The immediate families of those offi-

cers listed in paragraph (1).

"(3) Former Presidents and their spouses for their lifetimes, except that protection of a spouse shall terminate in the event of remarriage.

"(4) Children of a former President who

are under sixteen years of age.

"(5) Visiting heads of foreign states or foreign governments.

"(6) Other distinguished foreign visitors to the United States and official representatives of the United States performing special missions abroad when the President directs

that such protection be provided.

"(7) Major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates and, within one hundred and twenty days of the general Presidential election, the spouses of such candidates. As used in this paragraph, the term 'major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates' means those individuals identified as such by the Secretary of the Treasury after consultation with an advisory committee consisting of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the House of Representatives, the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, and one additional member selected by the other members of the committee.

The protection authorized in paragraphs (2)

through (7) may be declined.

"(b) Under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secret Service is authorized to detect and arrest individuals com-

mitting any offense against-

"(1) sections 508, 509, 510, 871, and 879 of this title and, with respect to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal land banks, and Federal land bank associations, sections 213, 216, 433, 493, 657, 709, 1006, 1007, 1011, 1013, 1014, 1907, and 1909 of this title:

"(2) the laws of the United States relating to coins, obligations, and securities of the United States and of foreign governments;

"(3) the laws of the United States relating to electronic fund transfer frauds, credit and debit card frauds, and false identification documents or devices; except that the exercise of the authority conferred by this paragraph shall be subject to the agreement of the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury and shall not affect the authority of any other Federal law enforcement agency with respect to those laws.

"(c)(1) Under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secret Service is

authorized to-

"(A) execute warrants issued under the laws of the United States;

"(B) carry firearms;

"(C) make arrests without warrant for any offense against the United States committed in their presence, or for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such felony:

"(D) offer and pay rewards for services and information leading to the apprehension of persons involved in the violation or potential violation of those provisions of law which the Secret Service is authorized to

enforce;

"(E) pay expenses for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate; and

"(F) perform such other functions and

duties as are authorized by law.

"(2) Funds expended from appropriations available to the Secret Service for the purchase of counterfeits and subsequently recovered shall be reimbursed to the appropriations available to the Secret Service at the time of the reimbursement.

"(d) Whoever knowingly and willfully obstructs, resists, or interferes with a Federal law enforcement agent engaged in the performance of the protective functions authorized by this section or by section 1752 of this title shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year or both."

(b) The table of contents of chapter 203 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out the item relating to section 3056 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"3056. Powers, authorities, and duties of United States Secret Service.".

SEC. 2. The joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to authorize the United States Secret Service to furnish protection to major presidential or vice presidential candidates", approved June 6, 1968 (18 U.S.C. 3056 note), is repealed.

SEC. 3. (a) Section 879(b)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out "the first section of the joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution to authorize the United States Secret Service to furnish protection to major Presidential or Vice Presidential candidates' approved June 6, 1968 (18 U.S.C. 3056 note);" and inserting in lieu thereof "subsection (a)(7) of section 3056 of this title".

(b) Section 1752(f) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(f) As used in this section, the term 'other person protected by the Secret Service' means any person authorized by section of 3056 of this title to receive the protection of the United States Secret Service when such person has not declined such protection.".

This Act may be cited as the "Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1985".

Mr. BAKER. The amendments of the committee are those reflected in the recommendations contained in S. 2853, the Senate companion bill to H.R. 5798. Ordinarily, the committee would have been referred and reported the House passed bill with amendments. Unfortunately, final House action on the measure was delayed and rather than further hold up action in the Senate, the committee decided to proceed with an original bill.

Mr. President, this unusual procedure is necessary to facilitate Senate floor consideration of the Treasury appropriations bill. My request will incorporate the substance of the committee recommendations in the House bill currently on the calendar so that it will be printed in the form as if it were reported by the committee. This will permit the usual Senate floor consideration of appropriations bills by clearly delineating the amendments recommended by the committee.

Mr. President, I would further like to make clear that this request in no way adopts or implies agreement with any of the committee amendments. Each amendment is still subject to full floor debate and a vote.

Mr. President, the foregoing statement in respect to the bill was made for and on behalf of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee as the manager of the bill and at his request.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, has the Chair ruled on the last portion of the request?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understood the last statement to be a statement and not a request.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in recess until the hour of 11 a.m. on tomorrow; that on tomorrow after the recognition of the two leaders under the standing order, there be a special order in favor of the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE] of not more than 15 minutes in length; to be followed by a period for the transaction of routine morning business to extend no later than the hour of 12 noon in which statements will be limited to not more than 2 minutes each; and that at the hour of 12 noon, the Senate stand in recess until the hour of 2 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS UNTIL TOMORROW AT 11 A.M.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I move, in accordance with the order previously entered, that the Senate now stand in recess until the hour of 11 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, at 3:47 p.m., recessed until Tuesday, July 24, 1984, at 11 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 23, 1984:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Leon Jerome Weil, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Nepal.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Robert W. Helm, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense, vice Vincent Puritano, resigned.

THE JUDICIARY

The following-named persons to be associate Judges of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for terms of 15 years, new positions-Public Law 98-235 of March 19.

Susan Rebecca Holmes of the District of Columbia.

Rufus Gunn King III of the District of Columbia.

Colleen Kollar-Kotelly of the District of Columbia.

A. Noel Anketell Kramer of the District of Columbia.

Robert Isaac Richter of the District of Co-

Emmet G. Sullivan of the District of Columbia.

Robert Samuel Tignor of the District of Columbia

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Andrew John Strenio, Jr., of Maryland, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission for a term expiring December 31, 1985, vice Reginald E. Gilliam, Jr., resigned.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Walter C. Wallace, of New York, to be a member of the National Mediation Board for the term expiring July 1, 1987, reappointment.

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States to the grade indicated under the pro-visions of Title 10, United States Code, sections 611(a) and 624:

To be permanent major general

U.S. Army.

Brig. Gen. Eugene Fox. xxx-xxxxx, U.S. Army. Brig Gen Thomas P McHugh Nov.V

, U.S. Army.	B1 AAA-A
Brig. Gen. Todd P. Graham,	XXX-XX-XXXX
U.S. Army.	
Brig. Gen. Albin G. Wheeler,	XXX-XX-XXXX
U.S. Army.	very way was
Brig. Gen. Bruce R. Harris,	XXX-XX-XXXX
II.S. Army	

Brig. Gen. Gerald H. Bethke, XXX-XX-XXXX U.S. Army. Brig. Gen. James W. van Loben Sels.xxx

Brig. Gen. Isaac D. Smith, XXXXXXXXX U.S. Army.

Brig, Gen. James R. Taylor, xxx-xx-xxx U.S. Army.

Brig, Gen. Harry D. Penzler, xxx-xx-xxxx U.S. Army.

Brig. Gen. William S. Carpenter, Jr.,

XXX. U.S. Army.

Brig. Gen. Harry E. Soyster, XXXXXXXXX.

U.S. Army. Brig. Gen. Robert G. Lynn, xxx-xxxxx

U.S. Army. Brig. Gen. Robert D. Morgan, XXX-X... XXX... U.S. Army.

Brig. Gen. William F. Burns, xxx-xx-xxx U.S. Army.

Brig. Gen. Ellis D. Parker, xxx-xx-xxx U.S. Army. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Cole, xxx-xx-xxxx

U.S. Army. Brig. Gen. J. Hollis V. McCrea, Jr., XXX-X... XX..., U.S. Army.

Brig. Gen. James D. Smith. xxx-xx-xxxx U.S. Army. Brig. Gen. Charles D. Bussy. xxx-xx-xxxx

U.S. Army. Brig. Gen. William H. Harrison, XXX-X., U.S. Army.

Brig. Gen. Thomas N. Griffin, Jr., XXX-X... U.S. Army.

IN THE ARMY

The U.S. Army Reserve officers named herein for appointment as Reserve Commissioned Officers of the Army, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 593(a), 3371 and 3384:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Ralph W. C	Oan, XXX-XX-XXX	X XX
Brig. Gen. Richard E.	Lethiser, xxx	-XX-XXXX
Brig. Gen. Theodore	W. Paulson,	XXX-X
Brig. Gen. Elvin J. Sch Brig. Gen. Charles J. V	ofield, xxx-xx- Whisnant, xxx	XXXX -XX-XXXX

To be brigadier general Col. Dionel E. Aviles, XXX-XX-XXXX Col. George J. Busch, XXX-XX-XXXX

Col. Vance Coleman, XXX-XX-XXXX Col. Richard E. Collier, xxx-xxxxx

Col. Homer A. Johnson, xxx-xx-xxxx Col. John L. Kotcho, xxx-xx-xxxx

Col. Roger L. Kresge, XXX-XX-XXXX Col. William H. Reiff, XXX-XX-XXXX Col. Mark W. Tenney, XXX-XX-XXXX

Col. Paul E. Vallely, XXX-XX-XXXX
Col. Leonard A. Walker, Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX

IN THE ARMY

The Army National Guard of the United States officers named herein for appointment as Reserve Commissioned Officers of the Army, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 593(a), 3385. and 3392:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Colin C. Campbell, XXX-XX-XXXX Brig. Gen. James T. Dennis, XXX-XX-XXXX Brig. Gen. Keith M. Eggen, XXX-XX-XXXX Brig. Gen. Raymond R. Galloway, xxx-x... Brig, Gen. William A. Hornsby, XXX-XX-XXXX Gen. James B. McGoodwin, XXX-X. XX... Brig. Gen. Alan C. Roland, xxx-xx-xxxx

To be brigadier general Brig. Gen. Julius J. Chosy, XXX-XX.

Col. Gerald E. Amundson, XXX-XX-XXXX Col. Leroy C. Bell, XXX-XX-XXXX Col. Furman P. Bodenheimer, Jr., XXX-X...

XX...

Col. Alonzo D. Dougherty, Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx

Col. James K. Prough, XXX-XXXX Col. Thomas W. Reynolds, XXX-XXXX

Col. Charles F. Scharine, XXX-XX-XXXX Col. Wendell L. Seldon, XXX-XX-XXXX Col. Harold D. Sommers, XXX-XX-XXXX

Col. Thomas G. Stone, XXXXXXXXX Col. James J. Wasson, XXXXXXXXXX Col. Barry W. Young, XXXXXXXXXX

IN THE NAVY

The following-named officer to be placed on the retired list in the grade indicated under the provisions of title 10. United States Code, section 1370.

To be vice admiral

Vice Adm. Robert L. Walters, XXX-X... XXX...XXX... U.S. Navy.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following officers for appointment in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of section 531, Title 10, United States Code, with a view to designation under the provisions of section 8067, title 10, United States Code, to perform duties indicated with grade and date of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force provided that in no case shall any of the following officers be appointed in a grade higher than lieutenant colonel.

MEDICAL CORPS

Henriksen, Gary L., XXX-XXXXX Huey, Diane, XXX-XXXXX Kilpatrick, Russell, xxx-xx-xxxx Morgan, Jacqueline, xxx-xx-xxxx Wright, James A., XXX-XX-XXXX

DENTAL CORPS

Lawrence, Bradner J., XXX-XX-XXXX

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following Air National Guard of the United States officers for promotion in the Reserve of the Air Force under the provi-sions of section 593(a) title 10 of the United States Code, as amended:

LINE OF THE AIR PORCE

To be lieutenant colonel

Maj. Jerald K. Aoki, XXX-XX-XXXX Maj. Allen L. Brusewitz, XXX-XX-XXXX

July 23, 1984	CONG
Maj. Shelburn R. Childers, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	Pare Post Quir Raja Russ Sali Sand Sarg Serr Spre Stee Tan, Tect Toll Vars Wali Wrig Yalo
Maj. Carl J. Saunders, XXX-XX-XXXX Maj. George R. G. Soule, XXX-XXXXX	nent
Maj. Donald R. Taylor, XXX-XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	the title with
LEGAL	Secr
Maj. Richard R. Malmgren, XXX-XXXXX MEDICAL CORPS	
Maj. James C. Kizziar, XXX-XXXXX Maj. Arthur N. Merrell, XXX-XX-XXXX	Abde Buik
NURSE CORPS	Dael
Maj. Judith L. Cummings, XXX-XXXX In the Air Force	Dufe
The following named officers for pernent promotion in the U.S. Air Force, un the appropriate provisions of section (title 10. United States Code, as amend with dates of rank to be determined by Secretary of the Air Force.	der Gile 524, Have ded, Igo, the Kno Krei
DENTAL CORPS	Lagr
To be lieutenant colonel	Lewi
Akers, Alan M., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	May Neu Oest Otto Ray Rea Reso Scot
MEDICAL CORPS	Stal
Archutowskakempka, Marta E., XXX-XX-XX Barnhart, Barry R., XXX-XX-XXXX Calnaido, Rajadorai., XXX-XX-XXXX	Stee
Chandy, Mammen G., XXX-XX-XXXX Chang, Nam Hsung., XXX-XX-XXXX	Arch
Choy, Chun C., XXX-XX-XXX	Barr
Delucas, James L., XXX-XX-XXXX	Bish
Depra, Cala Niela S., XXX-XX-XXXX Dudley, Calvin., XXX-XX-XXXX	Bloo
Fabella, Cecillia B., XXX-XX-XXXX	Burl
Gardner, Norman W., xxx-xxxx	Cap
Heiser, Albert L., XXX-XX-XXXX Henriksen, Gary L., XXX-XX-XXXX	Carl
Hicks, Terry R., XXX-XX-XXXX	Claf
Hooper, David G., XXX-XX-XXXX	Clar
Johnson Thomas G., xxx-xxxx	Con

Myers, Danny W., XXX-XX-XXXX Orces, Heriberto, XXX-XX-XXXX

```
ekh, Hasmukh R., XXX-XX-XXXX
ta, Csak G., xxx-xx-xxx
nlan, Elizabeth C., xxx-xx-
anayagam, Rasa, xxx-xx-xxxx
sell, Keith F.W., xxx-xx-xxxx
IN THE AIR FORCE
he following-named officers for perma-
t promotion in the U.S. Air Force, under
appropriate provisions of section 624,
10, United States Code, as amended,
 dates or rank to be determined by the
retary of the Air Force.
             DENTAL CORPS
              To be colonel
lelnour, Joe W., XXX-XX-XXXX
kema, Donald J., XXX-XX-XXXX
chlin, Douglas R., XXX-XX-XXXX
nine, Patrick L., XXX-XX-XXXX
ort, Charles R., XXX-XX-XXXX
MEDICAL CORPS
her, Stanley B., XXX-XX-XXXX
oold, Hendrick J., III, XXX-XX-XXXX
rs, David M., XXX-XX-XXXX
hop, John A., XXX-XX-XXXX
```

Daley, Alexander F., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX Danney, Mark M., XXX-XX-XXXX Davey, Joseph J., XXX-XX-XXXX David, Corazon C., XXX-XX-XXXX Dennis, Charles H., XXX-XX-XXXX Depoe, Joseph H., XXX-XX-XXXX Dinmore, Richard C., XXXXXXXXX Divers, Walter A., Jr., XXXXXXXXX Eglinton, Gary S., XXXXXXXXX

Fossum, Basil D., XXX-XX-XXXX Gerber, William R., XXX-XX-XXXX Gillham, Robert A., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX Hales, Bradley T., XXX-XX-XXXX Hidayat, Ahmed A., XXX-XX-XXXX Jernigan, John G., XXXXXXXX Johns, Ralph H., Jr., XXXXXXX Josselson, Arnold R., XXXXXXX Kabo, Robert D., XXX-XX-XXXX King, Edwin M., XXX-XX-XXXX Koch, Harvey B., XXX-XX-XXXX Lainof, Kerry W., XXX-XXXXX Laipple, Douglas K., XXX-XX-XXXX Landry, Roger F., XXX-XX-XXXX Manelis, Joseph XXX-XX-XXXX Maresh, James E., XXX-XX-XXXX Maso, Eugene C., XXX-XX-XXXX McColgin, Sterling W., XXX-XX-XX Mittuch, Joseph E., XXX-XX-XXX Mueller, Gary L., XXX-XXXXX Nagia, Ali H., XXX-XX-XXXX Newman, Richard K., XXX-XX-XXXX Nicklas, Thomas O., XXX-XX-XXXX Patel, Manubhai D., XXX-XX-XXXX Pees, Richard C., XXX-XX-XXXX Policastro, Anthony M., XXX-XX-XXXX Pollina, Philip J., XXX-XX-XXXX Pummill, Charles L., XXX-XX-XXXX Riley, Robert J., XXX-XX-XXXX Sago, Alvin L., XXX-XX-XXXX Sandru, John M., XXX-XX-XXXX Sanidad, Leonard G., XXX-XX-XXXX Sau, Purnima S., XXX-XX-XXXX Shepler, Thomas R., XXX-XX-XX Slack, Robert G., XXX-XX-XXXX Smalley, James R., XXX-XX-XXXX Smith, Joseph A., XXX-XX-XXXX Smith, Karl H. S. XXX-XX-XXXX Soman, Howard, XXX-XX-XXXX Spadoni, James R., XXX-XX-XXX Spoon, Donald R., XXX-XX-XXXX Strickland, Daniel M., XXX-XX-XXXX Strohmeer, Gerald L., XXX-XX-XXXX

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named officers for permanent promotion in the U.S. Air Force, under the provisions of section 628, title 10, United States Code, as amended, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be major

Carlos, Timothy M., XXX-XX-XXXX Culpepper, Robert B., XXX-XX-XXXX Delaney, Richard D., XXX-XX-XXXX Panous, Hafez N., XXXXXXXX Penkava, Jeri L., XXXXXXXX Santos, Lourdes P., XXXXXXXX Young, Karlon K.H.K., XXX-XX-XXXX

DENTAL CORPS

Bowman, John A., XXXXXXXXX Kloote, Pamela J., XXXXXXXX Lomazzo, Robert M., XXXXXXXX Sweetman, Karl A., XXXXXXXXX

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named officers for permanent promotion in the U.S. Air Force, under the appropriate provisions of section 624, title 10, United States Code, as amended, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.

DENTAL CORPS

To be major

Anderson, Paul N., XXX-XX-XXXX
Andren, Neal A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Andrews, Stephen W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Parkley Dandall voccococ
Barkley, Randall, XXX-XX-XXXX
Beehner, Mark E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Berger, Eric P., XXX-XX-XXXX
Bohnenkamp, David M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Bollwitt, Eugene L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Bowman, Daniel R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Brandt, Debra L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Brandt, Debra L., XXX-XX-XXXX Bretzing, Randall C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Brich, Dennis M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Brockman, William G., XXX-XXXXX
Bruce, Thomas L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Burgoyne, Donald A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Burke, Stephen G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Byron, Raymond J., Jr., XXX-XXXX
Byron, reaymond J., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX
Camm, Jeffrey H., XXX-XXXXX
Chema, Majorie C., xxx-xx-xxxx
Cheng, Ernest D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Claycomb, Debra G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Coover, Mullen O., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX
Defector Decided A. J., XXX-XX-XXX
Dziachan, David A., xxx-xx-xxxx
Eye, Kenneth R., xxx-xx-xxxx
Faigen Ellot A. vvv vv vvv
Fisher Marcus S. VVVVVVVV
Fisher, Marcus S., XXX-XXXXX Fogarty, Thomas J., XXX-XXXXX
Pogarty, Thomas J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Frank, Barry H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Fuller, Jon G., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
Garrett, Robert M., XXX-XX-XXXX Gaus, Philip C., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX
Gaus Philip C. Jr. YYYYYYY
Garathu Albert I. Ir. 2007207000
Garathy, Albert J., Jr., xxx-xxxxx Gerdts, George J., xxx-xx-xxxx
Gerats, George J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Glaess, James A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Glasa, James G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Gordner, Wayne H. XXXXXXXXXX
Green, Dennis N., xxx-xx-xxxx
Greenwall John H. III. VVV VV VVVV
Greenwell, John H., III, XXX-XX-XXXX
Greenwood, Thurston P., xxx-xx-xxxx
Guerra, David I.
Greenwood, Thurston P., XXX-XX-XXXX Guerra, David L., XXX-XX-XXXX Gullickson, Dale C., XXX-XXXXX
Greenwood, Thurston P., XXX-XX-XXXX Guerra, David L., XXX-XX-XXXX Gullickson, Dale C., XXX-XXXXX
Greenwood, Thurston P., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Guerra, David L., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Greenwood, Thurston P., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Greenwood, Thurston P., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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Greenwood, Thurston P., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Greenwood, Thurston P., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

GRESSIONAL RECORD—SE
Olinger, Charles M., xxx-xx-xxxx
Ondo, Michael J., xxx-xx-xxxx
Orck, Bert H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Osborne, Paul B., XXX-XX-XXXX Owen, Stephen W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Pace, James D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Paschedag, Richard L., xxx-xx-xxxx
Pearson, Bryan S., xxx-xx-xxxx
Pefley, Mark R., XXX-XXXXX Perry, Nancy G., XXX-XXXXX
Peterson, Terry A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Poore, Thomas K., xxxxxxxxx
Porter, Stephen W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Pruette, Ralph L., Jr., XXX-XXXX Rankin, Charles H., III, XXX-XXXXX
Ray, Linda K., XXX-XX-XXXX
Reinhart, Thomas C., xxx-xx-xxxx
Ricketts, Carrol E., XXX-XX-XXXX Ruffin, Steven A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Satrom, Kirk D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Schwandt, Nathan W., XXX-XX-XXXX Shaker, Gregory L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Shaker, Gregory L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Shalkey, Daniel A., xxx-xx-xxxx Shedlosky, Michael F., xxx-xx-xxxx
Shigetani, Leslie M., XXX-XXXX
Silverman, Paul L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Smith, Harold B., xxx-xx-xxxx
Smythe, Susan J., XXX-XX-XXXX Sneesby, Todd A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Sowell, Sydney B., XXX-XXXX
Staley, Edward C., XXX-XX-XXXX Steinberg, Wayne S., XXX-XXXXX
Steinberg, Wayne S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Stush, Albert M., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX Swartz, David B., XXX-XX-XXXX
Thiel, Cynthia P., xxx-xx-xxxx
Thiel, Cynthia P., xxx-xx-xxxx Thomson, Monty R., xxx-xx-xxxx
Uphoff, John F., XXX-XXXXXX Verrett, Ronald G., XXX-XXXXX
Vigil, Gary V., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wahl, Robert C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Weller, William W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wiggins, Lee N., XXX-XX-XXXX Wilcher, Derrick K., XXX-XX-XXXX
Williams, Allan P., XXX-XX-XXX
Williams, Marie Y.A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wofford, David T., xxx-xx-xxxx
Wood, Teresa L., XXX-XX-XXXX Woodland, Byron B., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wylam, Jay M., XXX-XX-XXXX
foung, Edward D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Younger, Steven D., xxx-xx-xxxx
Zaime, Robert C., XXX-XX-XXXX Sent, Dennis J., XXX-XX-XXXX
MEDICAL CORPS
Abbondanzo, Susan L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Abiera, Cesar N., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX
Abshire, Thomas C., xxx-xx-xxxx
Adams, Robert R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Albanes, Maria G., XXX-XXXXX Allen, Larry M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Alm, Richard C. XXX-XXXX
Alverio, Nelson M., xxx-xx-xxxx
Anderson, Craig C., xxx-xx-xxxx
Antony, Thomas R., XXX-XX-XXXX Arnold, Donald H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Aveock, Thomas J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Bailey, Carl G., Jr., yyy,yyyyy
saker, John J., XXX-XX-XX
Ballinger, William H., Jr., XXX-XXXXX Barbera, Raymond T., XXX-XXXXX
Barbosa, Miguel, A., XXX-XXXXX

Bashore, Robert L., XXX-XX-XXXX Beck, David E., XXX-XX-XXXX

Blackwood, George V., XXX-XX-XXXX

Bell, Michael D., XXX-XX-XX... Bell, Richard E., XXX-XX-XXXX Belvedere, David A., xxx-xx-... Bishop, Warren P., xxx-xx-xxxx

Boyer, Franklin M., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX Brady, Douglas B., XXX-XX-XXXX Broadhurst, Robert B., III, XXX Bronstein, Scott W., XXX-XX-XXXX Brown, Dennis L., XXX-XX-XXXX Bruno, Raymond, XXX-XX-XXXX Camponovo, Richard L., XXX-XX-Choate, Ben P., III, xxx-xx-xxxx Deal, Richard B., XXX-XX-XXXX Duncan, Deborah L., XXX-XX-XXXX Dyer, John E., XXX-XX-XXXX Dzida, Franklin J., XXX-XX-XX Fisher, David R., XXX-XX-XXXX Fleischhauer, Thomas F., XXX-XXXXX Foster, James E., II, XXX-XX-XXXX Frazier, Stephen D., XXX-XXXX Freeman, Michael E., XXX-XX-XXXX Gilbert, Robert D., xxx-xx-xxx Grant, Karen G., XXX-XX-XXXX Grantham, Dale C., XXX-XX-XXXX Green, Gary L., XXX-XX-XXXX Hamilton, William K., XXX-XX-X Hansen, David V., XXX-XX-XXXX

July 23, 1984
Hansman, Arthur S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Hardy, Robert O., XXX-XX-XXXX
Harman, Glenn S., XXX-XX-XXXX Harper Kenneth E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Harris, Gary L., XXX-XX-XXXX Hassler, Terence W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Hassler, Terence W., XXX-XX-XXXX Hatleberg, Steven L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Hatton, Craig T., XXX-XX-XXXX
Hatton, Paul D., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX
Hatton, Paul D., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX Hayes, Thomas J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Heafner, Michael D., xxx-xx-xxx Heinrichs, Christopher N., xxx-xx-xxx
Hendrick, Thomas E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Henry, Robert E. C., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX
Henslee, Steven L., xxx-xx-xxxx
Hensley, Samuel D., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX Herman, Robert L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Highsmith, John, P., XXX-XX-XXXX
Hoagland, Daniel, A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Hoit, Robert B., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX Hood, David D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Horsley, Eugene K., XXX-XXXXX
Huddleston, Peggy M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Hull, Robert B., XXX-XXXX
Huot, Samuel W., XXX-XX-XXXX Hurd, William W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Hurley, Martha L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Hutchens, Thomas P., xxx-xx-xxxx
Hylander Robert D., XXX-XX-XXXX Jackson, Donald E., Jr., XXX-XXXX
Jagadish, Kothegala P., XXX-XXXX
Jank, Mark A., xxx-xx-xxxx
Jefferson, Glenn E., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX Jernigan, James E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Jewell, Gary S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Jewell, Mary E., XXX-XXXX
Johnson Douglas W., xxx-xx-xxxx
Jonakin, William L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Jones, Michael D., XXX-XXXXX
Jones, William H., XXX-XX-XXXX Joyce, Daniel J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Kaychok, Joseph Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
Keith, Arthur L., XXX-XXXX
Kennedy, David G., XXX-XX-XXXX Kern, William F., III, XXX-XX-XXXX
Khalifa, Atef A., xxx-xx-xxxx
Killebrew, Larry H., XXX-XX-XXXX Kinard, Richard E., XXX-XX-XXXX
King, Richard W., Jr. XXX-XX-XXX
Kirk, Jude J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Kirschling, Ronnie J., XXX-XXXXX Klazynski, Philip T., XXX-XX-XXXX
Knabel, Thomas L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Knight David R. YYY-YY-YYY
Koehler, Bruce D., xxx-xx-xxx Kolb, Susan E., xxx-xx-xxx
Kolb, Susan E., XXX-XX-XXX
Koriakin, Arnold S., XXX-XX-XXXX Krauland, John E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Krogh, Peter S., III, XXX-XX-XXXX
Krogh, Peter S., III. XXX-XX-XXXX Kron, Frederick W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Kuberg, Harry W., XXX-XX-XXXX Kulback, Steven J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Kuta, Arnold J., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX
Lantz, David A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Lasater, John D., xxx-xx-xxx
Layman, Richard J., xxx-xx-xxxx Leese, Robert M., xxx-xx-xxxx
Leff, Richard S., VVVVVVV
Legere, John B., XXX-XX-XXXX Lesko, Richard J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Lesser, John D. II, XXX-XX-XXX
Limanni, Alex. XXX-XX-XXXX
Lorenzetti, Joseph A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Mackey, David C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Mahan, Ben B., XXX-XX-XXXX Malenkos, James, III, XXX-XX-XXXX
Marohn, Michael R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Morotz, Robert J., XXX-XX
Martinez Mariano M., xxx-xxxxx Mathis, James G., xxx-xx-xxxx
McCaskill, Clement L., xxx-xx-xxxx
McCormick, Thomas R., XXX-XX-XXXX McCurnin, Donald C., XXX-XX-XXXX
McCurnin, Donald C., xxx-xx-xxxx McDonnell, Michael J., xxx-xx-xxxx
AND

NORESSIONAL RECORD	
McGee John A VVVVVVV	
McGee, John A., xxx-xx-xxxx McKelvey, John K., xxx-xx-xxxx	
McMenamin, Patrick G., xxx-xx-xxx	
McMenamin, Patrick G., XXX-XX-XXX	X
McVey, April L., XXX-XX	
Meadors, Walter V., Jr., XXXXXXXXX Meers, Stanley D., XXXXXXXXX Melvin, Charles W., XXXXXXXXX	3
Meers, Stanley D., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Melvin, Charles W., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Mercier, Richard J., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Merkley Christon H., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Mewis, Linda, XXX-XX-XXX	
Michigan Tolor XXX-XXX	
Milbourn, John M., XXX-XX-XXXX Miranda, Joseph R., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Miranda, Joseph R., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Mizell, Louis L. Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Monaco, Michele P., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Mizell, Louis L. Jr., XXX-XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
Murff, Ronald E., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Murphy, Frances M., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Nedresky, Joseph P., xxx-xx-xxxx	
Note Towner M.	
Neff, James M., xxx-xx-xxxx	
Newton, William D., xxx-xx-xxxx	
O'Crant, Ian, XXX-XX-XXXX	
Olsen, Chris L., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Orton, Kimball R., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Orton, Kimball R., XXX-XX-XXXX Osborne, Donald, XXX-XX-XXXX	
Palma, Joseph M., xxx-xx-xxxx	
Parkinson, Michael D., xxx-xx-xxxx	
Patterson, Alan R., xxx-xx-xxxx	
Patterio John C. Ir paccaca	
Pellosie, John C., Jr., XXX-XXXX	
Person, Gary K., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Person, Gary K., XXX-XXXXX Petrone, Dianne L., XXX-XXXXX	
Phee, Lisa E., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Phiambolis, Thomas P., xxx-xx-xxxx	a
Philips, David M., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Pietrzak, Michael P., xxx-xx-xxxx	
Pinckert, Thomas L., XXX-XXXX	
Deltare James II	
Polack, Donovan C., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Polack, Donovan C., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Powell, William S. XXX-XX-XXXX	
Price, William M., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Prickett, William R., xxx-xx-xxxx	
Proctor, Charles D., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Proctor, Ronald J., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Rahn, Norman H., III, XXX-XX-XXXX	
Rajani, Ratan, xxx-xx-xxx	
Dale Theo III	
Rak, Ihor W., XXX-XXXXX	
Rautiola, Joel L., xxx-xx-xxx	
Reed, Kim D., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Reiber, Gary L., XXX-XX-XXXX Richard, James R., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Richard, James R., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Ridley, David J., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Ritchey, Michael L., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Roberts Mark A VVV VV VVV	
Roberts, Mark A., XXX-XXXXX Robinson, Melvin D., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Dahlman Duth A 2000000	
Robinson, Ruth A., xxx-xx-xxxx	
Rodriguez, Ana L., XXX-XXXXX	
Rooney, Steven J., xxx-xx-xxxx	
Rowe, Daniel S., Jr., xxx-xxxxx	
Rowe, William W., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Ruegemer, J. Jeffrey, XXX-XX-XXXX	
Ruff, Michael E., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Rupar, David G. VVVVVVVV	
Rutherford, Mary E., XXX-XX-XXXX Ryan, Thomas P., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Para Thomas P. VVVVVVV	
Saenger, Arleen M., XXX-XXXX	
Saenger, Arieen M., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Schendel, Paul B., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Schiano, Michael A., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Schumacher, John P., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Schuman, Andrew J., xxx-xx-xxxx	
Schurig, Samuel H., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Scoville, George S., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX Seiffert, Thomas E., XXX-XX-XXXX	i
Seiffert Thomas E VVV VV VVVV	
Sellers, Margaret A., XXX-XXXX	
Shaffer Lawrence A	
Shaffer, Lawrence A., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Sheen, Michael R., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Shope, Mark L., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Shurley, Floyd A., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Silenas, Rasa S., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Silverman, Robert A., xxx-xx-xxxx Simmons, Jory S., xxx-xx-xxxx	
Simmons, Jory S., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Sinkey, Mark A., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Skandis, Richard J. WWW.	
Skandis, Richard J., XXX-XXXXX Slaughter, Paul M., XXX-XXXXX	
Sletten, Rebecca J., XXX-XX-XXX	
Slovechek Donn B	
Slovachek, Donn R., XXX-XX-XXXX	

Smith, Gregory N., XXX-XX-XXXX
Smith, Vernon C., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX Smithharrison, Leon I., XXX-XX-XXXX
Solinger, Dianne L., xxx-xxxx
Solinger, Michael R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Solonick, Douglas M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Somerset, Elizabeth D., xxx-xx-xxxx
Sorrels, William F., XXX-XX-XXXX Spence, Thomas H., Jr., XXX-XXXXX
Stephens, Peter J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Stewart, Larry D., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX
St. John, Kevin B., XXX-XX-XXXX
Straub, Richard, xxx-xx-xxxx
Strong, John M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Sudduth, Stephen H., XXX-XX-XXXX Sullivan, Christopher P., XXX-XX-XXXX
Sullivan, William T., XXX-XX-XXXX
Suojanen, James N., XXX-XXXXX
Swanson, Scott K., XXX-XX-XXXX
Teris, Wayne C., xxx-xx-xxxx
Thompson, Dorothy J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Thorp, James A., XXX-XX-XXXX Tibbitts, Stephen W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Tucker, Steven W., XXX-XX-XXX
Turner, David A., xxx-xx-xxxx
Tusa, Joseph E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Tweedy, Dennis A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Tylman, Thomas A., XXX-XX-XXXX Valenzuela, Gregg A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vanderbeek, Rodger D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vandyke, Mark W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vanryn, Jacques S., xxx-xx-xxxx Vasconcellos, Carol A., xxx-xx-xxxx
Vasconcellos, Carol A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Voss, Kevin H., XXX-XX-XXXX Wade, Terence P., XXX-XX-XXXX
Waldo, Douglas A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wales, John H., XXX-XX-XXXX
TTT-11 T-1 TF
Wallace, John K., xxx-xxxxx
Waller, Stephen G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Waller, Stephen G., xxx-xxxxx Walsh, Joseph A., xxx-xxxxx
Waller, Stephen G., XXX-XXXX Walsh, Joseph A., XXX-XXXXX Ward, Jane B., XXX-XXXXX
Waller, Stephen G., XXX-XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Waller, Stephen G., XXX-XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Waller, Stephen G., XXX-XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Waller, Stephen G., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in their active duty grades, under the provisions of title 10. United States Code, sections 531, 532, 533:

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS To be captains

IN THE ARMY The following-named Reserve Offices' Training Corps cadets for appointment in

Training Corps cadets for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of sections 531, 532, 533, 2106, and 2107, title 10, United States Code:

Abner, Harold L., XXXXXXXX

Akey, Brian L., XXXXXXXX

Alexander, Rodney T., XXXXXXXX

Alexander, Rodney T., XXXXXXXX

Alston, Francis O., Jr., XXXXXXXX

Anthony, Hodges, Jr., XXXXXXXX

Anthony, Hodges, Jr., XXXXXXXX

Atkinson, George W., Jr., XXXXXXXX

Austin, Wayne D., XXXXXXXX

Baker, Brian L., XXXXXXXX

Baker, Brian L., XXXXXXXX

Barriage, William P., XXXXXXXX

Barriage, William P., XXXXXXXX

Barriage, William P., XXXXXXXX

Black, Terry C., XXXXXXXX

Black, Terry C., XXXXXXXX

Blobeck, Michael E., XXXXXXXX

Bohee, Thomas R., II, XXXXXXXX

Bohee, Richard H., XXXXXXXX

Boster, Harold B., II, XXXXXXXX

Boster, Harold B., II, XXXXXXXX

Boudinot, Jeanne M., XXXXXXXX

Bowes, Andrew W., XXXXXXXX

Broman, Glen R., XXXXXXXX

Brown, John M., XXXXXXXXX

Brown, John M., XXXXXXXXX

Brown, John M., XXXXXXXXX

Brown, Mark E., XXXXXXXX

Brown, John M., XXXXXXXXX

Brown, John M., XXXXXXXX

Brown, John M., XXXXXXXX

Brown, John M., XXXXXXXXX

Buhl, Joyee M., XXXXXXXX

Buhl, Joyee M., XXXXXXXX

Brown, John M., XXXXXXXX

Brown, John M., XXXXXXXX

Brown, John M., XXXXXXXX

Buhl, Joyee M., XXXXXXXX

Brown, John M.,

Cantelou, Campbell P., XXX-XX-XXXX

Cantwell, Dennis M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Camer Alan W. Mary Mary
Carver, Alan W., xxx-xx-xxxx
Castillo, Daniel L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Castillo, Ruben, XXX-XX-XXXX
Clemmer, Burnell A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Collins, Timothy R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Corvin, Mark E., XXX-XX-XXXX
COLAIN MALK ET YXX-XX-XXX
Costello, Catherine L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Cotter, David G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Cross, Craig S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Cross, Kathryn E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Crotts, Derik W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Crotts, Derik W., XXX-XX-XXX
Crowe, Steven L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Crutcher, Michael R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Culbreth, William H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Currier, Terry D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Currier, Terry D., XXX-XX-XXXX Cutler, Eric J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Dansbury, Matthew J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Darling, Dallas M., XXX-XXXX
Davis, Larrie D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Dawson, Frank., xxx-xx-xxxx
Denovchek, John., XXX-XX-XXXX
Diana, David M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Dixon, Robert M., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX
Doby, Davey C., XXX-XXXX
Dody, Davey C., AXX-XX-XXX
Dodd, David E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Dodge, Gregory D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Douville, Jeffrey M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Draper, Scott A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Duddleston, William J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Dunlap, Gerald L., XXX-XXX
Durham, Lee K., XXX-XX-XXXX
Dworak, David D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Egan, Frank P., XXX-XX-XXXX
Eoff, Robert W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Erickson, Ian P., XXX-XX-XXXX
Eskridge, James S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Eakriuge, James S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Everson, Benjamin A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Finnegan, Edward C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Fowler, Jeffrey T., XXX-XX-XXXX
Frankenhauser, David F., XXX-XX-XXXX
Prve Harold A. W. W.
Prye, Harold A., XXX-XX-XXX
Putral, David P., XXX-XXX
Futral, David F., xxx-xxxx Gaison, Glen K., xxx-xxxx
Futral, David F., xxx-xxxx Gaison, Glen K., xxx-xxxx
Putral, David F., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Putral, David F., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Putral, David F., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Futral, David F., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Putral, David F., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Futral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., SXX-XX-XXXX Gaylard, Jeffrey N., Gedney, Jeffrey J., Geraldson, Larry D., Goldner, Bruce., Gracia, Johnny., Hadly, William M., II., Haley, Linda S., Harris, Jeffery T., XXX-XXXXX Harris, Vanessa L., XXX-XXXXX XXX-XXXXX XXX-XXXXXX XXX-XXXXXX
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., SXX-XX-XXXX Gaylard, Jeffrey N., Gedney, Jeffrey J., Geraldson, Larry D., SXX-XX-XXXX Geraldson, Larry D., SXX-XX-XXXX Gracia, Johnny, Hadiy, William M., II., SXX-XX-XXXX Harris, Jeffery T., SXX-XX-XXXX Harris, Vanessa L., SXX-XX-XXXX Hawkins, Clinton, Jr., SXX-XX-XXXX Hawkins, Clinton, Jr., SXX-XX-XXXX
Putral, David F., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., Caylard, Jeffrey J., Gedney, Jeffrey J., Geraldson, Larry D., Gracia, Johnny, Hadly, William M., II., KXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., SXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., SXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., SXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., SXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., Caylard, Jeffrey N., Gaylard, Jeffrey J., Gedney, Jefrey J., Geraldson, Larry D., Caylard, Jeffrey J., Geraldson, Larry D., Caylard, Johnny, Hally, William M., II., Hally, Linda S., Harris, Jeffery T., Harris, Vanessa L., Harris, Vanessa L., Harris, Vanessa L., Harry, Mary J., Harry, Mary J., Henry, Terry M., Henry, Terry M., Henry, Terry M., Holoomb, Rock R., Hollcomb, Rock R., Hollcraft, Marilyn J., Hood, Colin L., Hood, Colin L., Hollcraft, Marilyn J., Hollcraft, Mari
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., SXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., SXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., SXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., Caylard, Jeffrey N., Caylard, Jeffrey J., Gedney, Jefrey J., Geraldson, Larry D., Caylard, Jeffrey J., Geraldson, Larry D., Caylard, Johnny, Hadiy, William M., II., Hadiy, William M., II., Hadiy, William M., II., Hadiy, William M., Haley, Linda S., Harris, Vanessa L., Ha
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., SXX-XX-XXXX Gaylard, Jeffrey N., Gaylard, Jeffrey J., Gedney, Jeffrey J., Geraldson, Larry D., SXX-XX-XXX Geraldson, Larry D., Goldner, Bruce., Gracia, Johnny., Hadiy, William M., II., SXX-XX-XXX Hadiy, William M., II., Harris, Jeffery T., SXX-XX-XXX Harris, Jeffery T., SXX-XX-XXX Harris, Vanessa L., Harris, Vanessa L., SXX-XX-XXX Holloraft, Marilyn J., SXX-XX-XXX Hollcraft, Marilyn J., SXX-XX-XXX Hollcraft, Marilyn J., SXX-XX-XXX Hoye, Richard A., SXX-XX-XXX Huggins, Joel P., SXX-XX-XXX Hymes, Craig B., SXX-XX-XXXX Hymes, Craig B., SXX-XX-XXXX
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., SXX-XX-XXXX Gaylard, Jeffrey N., Gaylard, Jeffrey J., Gedney, Jeffrey J., Geraldson, Larry D., SXX-XX-XXX Geraldson, Larry D., Goldner, Bruce., Gracia, Johnny., Hadiy, William M., II., SXX-XX-XXX Hadiy, William M., II., Harris, Jeffery T., SXX-XX-XXX Harris, Jeffery T., SXX-XX-XXX Harris, Vanessa L., Harris, Vanessa L., SXX-XX-XXX Holloraft, Marilyn J., SXX-XX-XXX Hollcraft, Marilyn J., SXX-XX-XXX Hollcraft, Marilyn J., SXX-XX-XXX Hoye, Richard A., SXX-XX-XXX Huggins, Joel P., SXX-XX-XXX Hymes, Craig B., SXX-XX-XXXX Hymes, Craig B., SXX-XX-XXXX
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., SXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., Gaylard, Jeffrey N., Geylard, Jeffrey J., Geraldson, Larry D., Geraldson, Larry D., Gracia, Johnny, Hadly, William M., II., Haley, Linda S., Harris, Jeffery T., Harris, Vanessa L., Harris, Vanessa L., Harry, Terry M., Henry, Terry M., Henry, Terry M., Henry, Terry M., Hoelscher, Robert W., Holcomb, Rock R., Holleraft, Marilyn J., Howe, Richard A., Hove, Richard A., Howe, Richard A., Huber, Glenn R., Huber, Graig B., Hywes, Craig B., Hywes
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., Caylard, Jeffrey N., Gaylard, Jeffrey J., Gedney, Jeffrey J., Geraldson, Larry D., Coldner, Bruce., Gracia, Johnny., Hadiy, William M., II., WXXXXXXX Harris, Jeffery T., Harris, Vanessa L., H
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., SXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., SXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., Caylard, Jeffrey N., Gaylard, Jeffrey J., Gedney, Jeffrey J., Geraldson, Larry D., Caylard, Service States States Gracia, Johnny, Hadiy, William M., II., Kaylard, William M., II., Kaylard, William M., II., Kaylard, William M., Haley, Linda S., Harris, Vanessa L., Kaylard, William M., Harris, Vanessa L., Harris, Vanessa L., Kaylard, William M., Kaylard, Willia
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., Caylard, Jeffrey N., Caylard, Jeffrey J., Gedney, Jeffrey J., Geraldson, Larry D., Cooldner, Bruce., Gracia, Johnny., Hadiy, William M., II., WXXXXXXX Harris, Jeffery T., Harris, Vanessa L.,
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., SXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., SXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Futral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., SXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., SANANANA Gaylard, Jeffrey N., Gaylard, Jeffrey J., Geraldson, Larry D., Goldner, Bruce., Gracia, Johnny., Hadiy, William M., II., Haley, Linda S., Harris, Vanessa L., Harr
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., Caylard, Jeffrey N., Caylard, Jeffrey J., Gedney, Jefrey J., Geraldson, Larry D., Caylard, Johnny, Hadiy, William M., II., WXXXXXXX Harlis, Jeffery T., Harris, Vanessa L.,
Futral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., SXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., SXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., Caylard, Jeffrey N., Caylard, Jeffrey J., Gedney, Jefrey J., Geraldson, Larry D., Caylard, Jeffrey J., Hally, William M., II., Hally, Linda S., Harris, Vanessa L., H
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., Caylard, Jeffrey N., Caylard, Jeffrey N., Gedney, Jeffrey J., Geraldson, Larry D., Cooldner, Bruce., Gracia, Johnny., Hadiy, William M., II., WXXXXXXX Harris, Jeffery T., Harris, Vanessa L., Henry, Mary J., Henry, Mary J., Henry, Mary J., Henry, Mary J., Henry, Terry M., Hoelscher, Robert W., II., Hoelscher, Robert W., Hollomb, Rock R., Holleraft, Marilyn J., Howe, Richard A., Hove, Richard A., Hove, Richard A., Huber, Glenn R., Jr., Huber, Glenn R., Jr., Johnson, John C., Johnson, John C., Johnson, John C., Johnson, Robert D., Johnson, Robert D., Johnson, Robert D., Johnson, Robert D., Johnson, Steven L., Kalser, Robert P., K
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., Caylard, Jeffrey N., Caylard, Jeffrey N., Gedney, Jeffrey J., Geraldson, Larry D., Cooldner, Bruce., Gracia, Johnny., Hadiy, William M., II., WXXXXXXX Harris, Jeffery T., Harris, Vanessa L., Henry, Mary J., Henry, Mary J., Henry, Mary J., Henry, Mary J., Henry, Terry M., Hoelscher, Robert W., II., Hoelscher, Robert W., Hollomb, Rock R., Holleraft, Marilyn J., Howe, Richard A., Hove, Richard A., Hove, Richard A., Huber, Glenn R., Jr., Huber, Glenn R., Jr., Johnson, John C., Johnson, John C., Johnson, John C., Johnson, Robert D., Johnson, Robert D., Johnson, Robert D., Johnson, Robert D., Johnson, Steven L., Kalser, Robert P., K
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., Caylard, Jeffrey N., Caylard, Jeffrey N., Gedney, Jeffrey J., Geraldson, Larry D., Cooldner, Bruce., Gracia, Johnny., Hadiy, William M., II., WXXXXXXX Harris, Jeffery T., Harris, Vanessa L., Henry, Mary J., Henry, Mary J., Henry, Mary J., Henry, Mary J., Henry, Terry M., Hoelscher, Robert W., II., Hoelscher, Robert W., Hollomb, Rock R., Holleraft, Marilyn J., Howe, Richard A., Hove, Richard A., Hove, Richard A., Huber, Glenn R., Jr., Huber, Glenn R., Jr., Johnson, John C., Johnson, John C., Johnson, John C., Johnson, Robert D., Johnson, Robert D., Johnson, Robert D., Johnson, Robert D., Johnson, Steven L., Kalser, Robert P., K
Putral, David F., Gaison, Glen K., Caylard, Jeffrey N., Caylard, Jeffrey J., Gedney, Jefrey J., Geraldson, Larry D., Caylard, Jeffrey J., Hally, William M., II., Hally, Linda S., Harris, Vanessa L., H

Koch, Walter B., XXX-XX-XXXX Koenig, Matthew D., xxx-xx-xxx Kosmider, Jon E., XXX-XX-XXXX Kurtz, Robert C., XXX-XX-XXX Lachut, Daniel J., XXX-XX-XXX Laemmrich, Gregory A., xxx-xx-xxxx Laird, Jonathan S., xxx-xx-xxxx Lamoureux, Christopher M., Lee, Jeffrey P., XXX-XX-XXXX Lemasters, Clark W., Jr., XXX-XXXXX Linder, Roger J., XXX-XX-XXXX Litchfield, Matthew R., XXX-XX Little, Thomas D., XXX-XX-XXXX Luveras, Ramon, XXX-XX-XXXX Logan, Richard A., XXX-XX-XXXX Lynch, Michael E., XXX-XX-XXXX Magee, Roger B., XXX-XX-XXXX Makekau, Reuben A., XXX-XX-XX Marek, Larry T., xxx-xx-xxxx Marshall, Jacob C., Jr., xxx-xx Martin, Donald L., XXX-XX-XXXX Miranda, Ulises, III. XXXXXXXXX Mixan, Ronald C., XXXXXXXX Moore, Timothy E., XXXXXXXX Morris, Michalel S., XXXXXXXXX Nieves, Elbert, XXX-XX-XXXX Nixon, Danny F., Jr., XXXXXXX Norman, David L., XXXXXXXX Orrico, Daniel P., XXXXXXXX Owen, Steven D., XXXXXXXXX Pak, Daniel B., XXXXXXXXX Parsell, Wayne A., XXX-XXXX Pasha, Larry D., XXX-XX-XXXX Passey, Richard A., XXX-XX-XXX Payton, Jesse J., Jr., XXX-XX-XXX Penzotti, Robert S., XXX-XXXX Petrosky, James C., XXX-XXXXX Phillips, Goeffrey P., XXX-XX-XXX Quilio, Dennis W., XXX-XX-XXXX Ray, Danny J., XXX-XX-XXXX Rice, Robert M., XXX-XX-XXXX Richardson, Christopher J., xxx-xx-xxxx Ritenour, Donna E., XXX-XX-XXXX Rittmann, Cheryl A., XXX-XX-XXXX Rivadeneira, Daniel, XXX-XX-XXXX Shaw, Mack A., XXX-XX-XXXX

0407 20, 1004
Shuff, Nathan C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Silfies, Scott D., xxx-xx-xxxx
Silsby, Clayton B., xxx-xx-xxxx
Simmons, Larry D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Simoncini, Rebecca L., xxx-xx-xxxx
Smalls, Michael J., XXX-XXXX
Sorensen, George, XXX-XXXXX
Southard, William C., XXX-XXXX
Stahl, Daniel J., XXX-XXXX
Stahlhut, Gary R., XXX-XX-XXXX Starks, Cynthia J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Steele, Paul M., XXX-XXXX
Sullivan, Daniel T., XXX-XXXX
Sullivan, Randal L., XXX-XXXX
Sutherland, John R., III, XXX-XXXX
Sweet, Kenneth W., XXX-XXXX Takasaki, Kenneth T., XXX-XXXX
Taylor, John E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Thompson, Leonhard E., XXX-XXXXX
Thompson, William S., XXX-XXXX
Toles, John H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Trotnic, Gregory L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Truchon, Brian A., XXX-XX-XXX
Twitchell, Randall E., XXX-XX-XXX
Utley, Michael D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Varnum, Ralph R., XXX-XXXX
Vernon, John D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wade, Blair W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Waggoner, Margaret K., XXX-XX-XXXX
Walker, Stephen E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Ward, Antonio S., XXX-XXXX
Ward, Jon D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Ward, Ward D., XXX-XX-XXXX Waye, Clarence F., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX
Weber, Kevin M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Weigle, Brett D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Weinstock, Howard L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Welch, Brian E., XXX-XXXX
Westbrook, Guy L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wiedemann, Eric A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wild, Scott R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Will, Brian J., XXX-XX-XXX
Williams, Aubrey, XXX-XXXXX
Williams, Keith, xxx-xx-xxxx
Wilson, James D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Winters, Brian C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wolfenberger, Mark A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Zerrer, Roland J., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX
Zimmer, Darren B., xxx-xx-xxxx

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for permanent promotion in the U.S. Army in accordance with the appropriate provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 624:

ARMY

To be lieutenant colonel

Pixton, Christopher C., xxx-xx-xxxx

ARMY

o be major

To be major
Abiles, Jose C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Abington, Kerry S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Abramson, James P., xxx-xxxxxx
Abreu, Frank R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Abt, Frederic E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Accinelli, Steven R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Achee, Robert W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Acton, Dennis A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Adams, Jonathan P., XXX-XX-XXXX
Adams, Richard W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Adams, Robert R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Adams, Roy L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Alden, Michael A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Aldridge, William R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Aleshin, John N., XXX-XX-XXXX
Alexander, Enoch A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Alexander, Keith B., XXX-XX-XXXX
Alexander, Robert S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Allard, James C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Allen, Fred J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Allen, James C., XXX-XXXX
Allen, Johnnie L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Allen, Terry D., xxx-xx-xxxx

Altobello, Roy J., XXX-XX-XXXX Alvarado, Esteban, XXX-XX-XXXX
Alugrado Estaban VVV VVVV
Alvis, Michael W., xxx-xx-xxx
Ammons, James D., XXX-XXXX
Andrea Faith E
Anders, Keith E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Andersen, Einar R., XXX-XXXXX
Andersen, Einar R., XXX-XX-XXXX Anderson, Dorian T., XXX-XX-XXXX
Anderson, Douglas C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Anderson, Douglas C., XXX-XX-XXXX Anderson, Douglas H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Anderson Gary J. YYY-YY-YYYY
Anderson, Gary J., XXX-XXXXX Anderson, Jeffrey W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Anderson Johnny M. 20022000
Anderson, Johnny M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Anderson, Raymond R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Anderson, Robert B., XXX-XX-XXXX
Anderson, Robert B., XXX-XX-XXXX Anderson, Robert C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Andrews, Aaron R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Andrews, Donald R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Anton, Sue E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Antonelli, Michael, XXX-XX-XXXX
Americana Bertana 1000000
Armstrong, Bertram, XXX-XX-XXXX
Armstrong, Clare H., XXX-XXXXX
Armstrong, Kathy J., XXX-XX-XXXX Armstrong, William, XXX-XX-XXXX
Armstrong, William, XXX-XX-XXXX
Arnberg, Gregory C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Arrington, Odell, XXX-XX-XXXX
Arriola, Meliton C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Arvai, John J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Achuru Iohnnu I. VVV VV VVV
Asbury, Johnny L., XXX-XX-XXXX Atkins, Charles, XXX-XX-XXXX
Atkins, Charles, XXX-XX-XXXX
Autin, Floyd S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Ayers, Mary V., xxx-xx-xxx
Azama, Wesley J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Bacastow, Todd S., XXX-XX-XXXX Bachman, Denise M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Bachman, Denise M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Bachmann, Robert D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Bagby, Ruth B., XXX-XX-XXXX
Dagby, Rutti B., AXX-XX-XXX
Bagley, Sam H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Bahnsen, Margaret A., XXX-XXXXX
Baier, Michael J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Bailey, Bruce B., XXX-XX-XXXX
Bailey, Donovan B., XXX-XX-XXXX
Bailey, Stephen L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Bailey, Thomas R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Bailey, Thomas R., XXX-XX-XXXX Baker, Timothy J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Ball, James W., XXX-XX-XXX
Dail, James W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Ball, Ralph E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Ballard, David A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Ballard, Richard F., xxx-xx-xxxx
Bangert, John M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Banks, Allan A., XXX-XX-XXXX
A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR
Banks, Lynn L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Banks, Lynn L., XXX-XXXXX
Baranowski, Carroll, XXX-XX-XXXX
Barker, Charles W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Baranowski, Carroll, XXX-XX-XXXX Barker, Charles W., XXX-XX-XXXX Barnes, Eric R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Barnowski, Carroll, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Barranowski, Carroll, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Barranowski, Carroll, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Barker, Charles W., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Barnowski, Carroll, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Barnowski, Carroll, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Baranowski, Carroll, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Barnowski, Carroll, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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Barnowski, Carroll, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Barnowski, Carroll, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Barnowski, Carroll, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Barker, Charles W., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Barnowski, Carroll, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Barnowski, Carroll, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Barker, Charles W., WXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Barker, Charles W., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Barker, Charles W., WXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Blissenbach, Paul K., XXX-XX-XXXX Bloxham, Garth T., XXX-XX-XXXX Bondy, Dana R., XXX-XX-XXXX Bonfield, James A., XXX-XXXXX Bottom, Thomas B., XXX-XX-XXX Botts, Ernest G., XXX-XX-XXXX Bradley, Gary W., XXX-XX-XXXX Bradley, Michael J., XXX-XX-XXXX Bransford, William, XXX-XX-XXXX Bright, James E., XXX-XX-XXXX Brinley, John E., XXX-XX-XXXX Brooks, Charles, III, XXX-XX-XXXX

20014
Brookshire, Roy O., xxx-xx-xxxx
Broom, Cecil B., XXX-XX-XXXX
Brophy, Eileen M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Brown, David D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Brown, David, Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX Brown, Dennis C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Brown, Eric C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Brown, James D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Brown, Joseph P., XXX-XXXX
Brown, Lawrence C., xxx-xx-xxxx
Brown, Lawrence C., xxx-xx-xxxx Brown, Robby L., xxx-xx-xxxx
Brown Robert L. VVV VV VVVV
Brown, Robert R., XXX-XXXX
Brown, Robert W., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Brown William T VVVVVVVV
Browning, Susan A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Bruch, Randall E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Brunet, Ronald H., xxx-xx-xxxx
Bryan, James L., xxx-xx-xxxx
Bryant, Albert, Jr., xxx-xxxxx
Bryant, Gary L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Bryant, William J., XXX-XX-XXXX Buchanan, Maurice, XXX-XX-XXXX
Buckhiester, Paul R., VVVVV
Buckhiester, Paul R., XXX-XX-XXXX Buckmaster, Kevin D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Buhts, Robert E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Bulinski, Daniel G., xxx-xx-xxxx
Bullard, Douglas E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Burger, Christopher, XXX-XX-XXXX Burgess, Ronald L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Burget, David L., XXX-XXXX
Burke, Michael A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Burnett, James A., XXX-XXXX
Burnett, Randell B., XXX-XX-XXXX
Burns, Allen H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Burns, Robert O., XXX-XX-XXXX
Burt, Michael G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Burton, Christopher, XXX-XX-XXXX
Bush, Manzel S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Butler, Howard C., XXX-XX-XXXX Butler, Leonard C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Butler Remo VVVVVVVV
Butler, William G., XXX-XX-XXXX Butler, Winfried W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Butler, Winfried W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Buto, David W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Buttram, Charles L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Buzzell, David J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Byrne, James F., XXX-XX-XXXX Cage, Jack H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Cain, Roger G., XXX-XX-XXX
Caldwell, John F., XXX-XX-XXXX
Callahan, James D., yyy,yy,yyy
Callanan, Paul R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Caller, Edward M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Calvary, Roger W., XXX-XXXXX Cambron, James D., XXX-XXXXX
Commone David W 100(1000)
Canniff, Richard W., xxx,xx,xxxx
Cantrell, Gerald D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Capin, Mary P., XXX-XX-XXXX
Capps, Bill J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Capron, Timothy A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Cardoza, Leonard E., xxx-xx-xxx
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Smith, William A., XXX-XX-XXXX Smock, David E., XXX-XX-XXXX Snyder, Richard H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Sollenberger, Micha. XXX-XX-XXXX
Sostre, Gilberto, XXX-XX-XXXX
Southpaul, Jeanette, XXX-XX-XXXX Sowray, Paul C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Spangler, Michael W., XXX-XXXXX
Spangler, Michael W., XXX-XX-XXXX Spencer, Homer A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Sperling, Leonard C., XXX-XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Spirou, Barbara, XXX-XX-XXXX Stanford, Alfred N., XXX-XX-XXXX
Stanley, James B., XXX-XX-XXXX
Stanley, Wayne G., XXX-XX-XXXX Stevens, Mark A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Stevens, Martha L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Stever, Samuel W., xxx-xx-xxxx Stikes, Henry P., xxx-xx-xxxx
Stone Bruce VVV VV VVVV
Stone, Michael D., XXX-XX-XXXX Strickland, Roger W., XXX-XXXXX Stroud, Daniel G., XXX-XXXXX
Stroud Daniel G. XXX-XXXX
Sullivan, Dennis M., XXXXXXXXXX
Sullivan, Joan, XXX-XX-XXXX Sullivan, Kevin L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Svec, Rita L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Talarico, Carmen L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Taibert, Charles J., XXX-XX-XXXX Tarr, John R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Taylor, Gregg W., XXX-XX-XXX
Taylor, Gregg W., XXX-XX-XXXX Thiel, Melissa J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Thomas, James W., XXX-XX-XXXX Thompson, Lenardo D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Tobiasson, Margaret, XXX-XX-XXXX Todhunter, William, XXX-XX-XXXX
Todhunter, William, XXX-XX-XXXX
Torres, Wilson, XXX-XX-XXXX
Troxell, Marcus L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Trusewych, Zorian P., XXX-XX-XXXX Tuggle, Joseph M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Tuggle, Roger D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Tuten, Harry L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Upshur, Marshall L., XXX-XX-XXXX Urry, Larry E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vanwinkle Barbara, XXX-XXXXX
Vargas, Manuel I., XXX-XX-XXXX
Venbrux, Anthony C., xxx-xx-xxxx Wade, Donald C., xxx-xx-xxxx
Wagoner, Stephen A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Walker, William O., XXX-XX-XXXX Walton, Martha A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Ward, David L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Washington, Hilary, XXX-XX-XXXX

Weir, Gerald T., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wenner, Earl J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Westin, George W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Whitley, Herbert G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Williford, John K., xxx-xxxxx
Wolfe, Gordon K., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wolthuis, John S., XXX-XXXX
Woods, Phillip H., XXX-XXXX
Wortham, Barry G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wymes, Michael R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Yakes, Wayne F., xxx-xx-xxxx
Yedinak, Michael A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Yevich, Steven J., xxx-xx-xxxx
Young, David K., XXX-XX-XXXX
Young, Richard L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Yuo, Hae S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Zedalis, Donald, XXX-XX-XXXX
Zeidman, Eric J., XXX-XXXX
Zeigler, Daryl N., XXX-XXXX
Zimmerman, Joseph D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Zinser, James R., XXX-XX-XXXX
MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS
The harmonian

Zeidman, Eric J., XXX-XX-XXXX Zeigler, Daryl N., XXX-XX-XXXX
Zeigier, Daryi N., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Zinser, James R., xxx-xxxxx
MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS
To be major
Adams, James L., XXX-XX-XXXX Adams, John M., XXX-XX-XXXX Aiken, Anthony C., XXX-XXXXX Allen, Joseph T., XXX-XX-XXXX
Adams, John M., XXX-XXXX
Allen Joseph T
Artz, Lyle R., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Ashby, Douglas G., XXX-XXXX
Reach, Raymond F., XXX-XXXX
Beaty, Edward T., XXX-XX-XXXX
Beck, William G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Beaty, Edward T., XXXXXXXXX Beck, William G., XXXXXXXXXX Becker, John A., XXXXXXXXXXX Bell, Clinton M., XXXXXXXXXX Berndt, Michael D., XXXXXXXXXX
Berndt, Michael D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Berry, Donald L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Blakely, Frank E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Berry, Donald L. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Bozeman, Gregory B., XXX-XX-XXXX
Braitman, David J., XXX-XXXXX
Bratt, Gary M., XXX-XX-XXX
Brencher, Holger L., XXX-XX-XXXX Brencick, Matthew E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Bukosky, Michael, XXX-XX-XXXX
Buryk Ronald H., XXX-XX-XXX
Brooks, James H., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Calderon, Oscar, XXX-XX-XXXX
Campbell Larry E. XXX-XX-XXXX
Carroll, Mark S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Carroll, Terry D., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Clark Gary G
Cohen, Stephen R., XXX-XXXX
Colby, Michael L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Corey Jon M
Cotton, Jerry, XXX
Colby, Michael L., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Crago, Michael G., XXX-XX-XXXX Crandell, Edward O., XXX-XX-XXXX
Critz, Walter J., XXX-XX-XXX
Critz, Walter J., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Czekala, Daniel S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Daniey, David L., XXX-XXXXX
Davis, Charles H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Davis, Jon D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Davis, Jon D., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Drifmeyer, Jeffrey, XXX-XX-XXXX Druss, Raymond A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Druss, Raymond A., XXX-XX-XXXX Dunston, Samuel G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Eaton, Donald G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Eaton, Donald G., XXX-XX-XXXX Edwards, Charles M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Endres, Michael A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Ferguson, Francis G., XXX-XX-XXXX Fletcher, Thomas E., XXX-XX-XXXX
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Gillette, Paul E., XXX-XXXXX Glaudel, Robert J., XXX-XXXX Glazier, Calvin J., XXX-XX-XXXX Goeders, Peter A., XXX-XX-XXXX Gorski, David B., XXX-XX-XXXX Grant, Raymond L., XXX-XXXX Hersey, Barry S., XXX-XX-XXXX Hightower, John P., XXXXXXXXXX
Hild, Fred S., XXXXXXXXX
Honl, James A., XXXXXXXXX
Isham, Terry L., XXXXXXXXX
Jimmerson, Vernon R., XXXXXXXXXX Mourtos, Constantin, XXX-XX-XXXX Ponatoski, Edward R., XXX-XX-XX Rawls, Edward W., XXX-XX-XXXX

Trahan, Creighton J., XXX-XX-XXXX

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Remund, Daniel D., xxx-xx-xxxx	
Richardson, Allie J., xxx-xx-xxx	
KIRDY WIIIIAM R VVV VV VVVV	
Robertson, Kelley C., XXX-XX-XXXX Robertson, John T., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Robertson, John T., xxx-xx-xxxx	
Robertus, Paul D., XXX-XX-XXXX Robinson, Robert C., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Robinson, Robert C., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Roland Robert R	
Roland, Robert R., XXX-XXXXX Romano, James A., XXX-XXXX	
Salter Charles A. VVVVVV	
Sanders, Jimmy, XXX-XX-XXXX	
Scott, Leon C., XXXXXXXXXX	
Sellers, William S., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Serio, Charles S., XXX-XX-XXXX Settles, Carl E., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Shanahan, Terry P., XXX-XX-XXX	
Shanahan, Terry P., xxx-xx-xxxx Sheliga, Vivian I., xxx-xx-xxx	
SHETHIAN, FLICHARD A., SARAMA	
Slikwood, Cheryl L., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Simmons, James C., XXX-X	
Siverd, Samuel J., XXX-XX-XXXX Soefer, Harvey G., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Spinks, Martha K., XXX-XX-XXX	
Stansbury, Ethan J., XXX-XXXX	
Staus, Ronald G., xxx-xx-xxxx	
Stieneker, Robert E., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Sullivan Rodney A. VVV VV VVVV	
Supon, Patrick A., XXX-XX-XXXX	
our, otaniord E	
Sutton, David T., XXX-XXXX	
Terrill, Ray J., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Thomas, Glynn O., XXX-XX-XXXX Thomas, Robert W., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Liloliipsoli, Alali K., S. S. S.	
Thresher, William H., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Tolson, George S., xxx-xx-xxxx	
Torstrick, Michael, yyy,yyyy	
Treiber, Randal L., XXX-XX-XXXX Vaiani, Albert, III, XXX-XX-XXXX	
Vaiani, Albert, III, XXX-XX-XXXX	
Valadez, Alex W., XXX-X Vannoy, Allen E., XXX-XXXX	
Vanzetta, William J., XXX-XXXX	
Verma Pritam S VVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVV	
vernon, Darieen M., W.	
voornees, James W., J. O. O.	
Walker, Michael E., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Walsh, David J., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Wanersdorfer, Joseph xxx-xx-xxxx	
Ward, Dann C., XXX-XX-XXXX Wesley, Olan L., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Williams, David E., XXX-XX-XXX	
WITHILL James E XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
Yoshihashi, Eric J., xxx-xx-xxxx	
Young, John Y. XXX-XX-XXXX	
Yount, Steven L. XXX-XX-XXXX	
Zimmerman, Brian L., XXX-XX-XXXX	
ARMY MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS	
Amoroso, Ann P., XXX-XXXX	
Bahr, Robert J. VVVVVVV	
Bahr, Robert J., xxx-xx-xxxx Bryan, Jean M., xxx-xx-xxxx	
Bush, Kenneth W., xxx-xx-xxxx	
Bush, Kenneth W., XXX-XX-XXXX Coffin, Jane T., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Collier, Edward N., yyy,yyyy	
Gutierrez, Rosendo, xxx-xx-xxxx	
Harlan, Betty J., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Nagel, Kathryn L., xxx-xx-xxxx Rossi, Noreen M., xxx-xx-xxxx	
Thornton, Mary I.	
Thornton, Mary I., xxx-xx-xxxx Westphal, Kathleen, xxx-xx-xxxx	
Wright, Rose A., XXX-XX-XXX	
VETERINARY CORPS	
To be major	
Anderson, Lynn J., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Baker, William H., XXXXXXXXX	
Brogdon, James D., XXX-XX-XXXX Graham, Robert R., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Hayre, Michael D., xxx-xx-xxxx	
Inskeep, William, II, xxx-xx-xxxx	
MacMillan, James G., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Mariow, Denver D., XXX-XX-XXXX	
Rubin, Irwin L., xxx-xx-xxxx	
Tecec, Thomas G., XXX-XX-XXXX	

Wilhelmsen, Catheri, xxx-xxxxx
Zack, Philip M., XXX-XX-XXXX
ARMY NURSE CORPS
To be major
Adams, Angela E., xxx-xx-xxx
Amato, Sandra A., XXX-XXXXX Anderson, Craig E., XXX-XXXXX
Angeles, Florentina, XXX-XX-XXXX
Audin, Brian A., XXXXXXXXX
Balliram, Niranjan, VVVVVVVV
Berry, David G., XXX-XX-XXXX Blankemeier, Willia, XXX-XX-XXXX
Blankemeier, Willia, XXX-XX-XXXX
Dolelider, Margaret, WWW.
Bolesh, David T., XXX-XX-XXXX Bonnie, Don W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Brent, Elleen A., XXX-XXXX
Brockson, Margaret, xxx-xx-xxxx
Brown judson, Sharon, vvv vv vvvv
Bush, Lillann H., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Charteff Betty L
Clapper, Wayne E., XXX-XX-XXX
Conder, Kathryn M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Connors, Erlinda D., yyy,yy,yyy
Cook, Lottie M., xxx-xx-xxxx
Cook, Lottie M., XXX-XX-XXX Craun, Connie S., XXX-XX-XXX Daviau, Caroline A., XXX-XX-XXX
Dingbaum, Angela M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Dunmire, Lisa L., XXX-XX-XXX
Ephraim, Paula M., yyy,yy,yyy
Farkas, Rene M., xxx-xx-xxxx
Fikesmaki, Harbara, XXX-XX-XXXX
Fisher, Beverly A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Flynn, Carol A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Fryer Gwendolyn
Fryer, Gwendolyn, XXX-XX-XXXX Galeas, Brenda L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Garcia, Verna R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Garver, Jenny B., xxx-xx-xxxx
Garvey, Kathleen A., xxx-xx-xxxx Gelbert, Judy M., xxx-xx-xxxx
George Linds
George, Linda, XXX-XX-XXXX George, Pam I., XXX-XX-XXXX
Gill, Patricia M., XXX-
Gill, Patricia M., XXX Goldberg, Cynthia A., XXX-XXXX
Grant, Larry A., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Gulden, Jacqueline, xxx-xx-xxxx
Hanna, Muriel K., XXX-XX-XXXX
Hartz, Debora, S., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Hass, Jeanette S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Hellel William D. WWW.
Hernandez, Henry, xxx-xx-xxxx
Higgins, Catherine, XXX-XX-XXXX
Hill, Glenda, XXX Hilliard, Marvin S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Hines, Joseph F., XXX-XXXX
Hooper, Sugan J. WWW.
Housing, Therese M., xxx-xx-xxxx
Housing, Therese M., XXX-XX-XXXX Jackson, Barbara A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Jacobs, Mary E., XXX-XX-XXXX Jergens, Daniel J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Johnson, Suzanne E. XXX-XX-XXXX
Jones, Vicki L., yyy,yyyyy
Kallio John T. VVV VV VVV
Kaplan, Susan A., XXX-XX-XXXX Keller, Karen M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Keller, Karen M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Kennedy, Ellen A., XXX-XXXXX
Kochansky, Christe, XXX-XX-XXXX Koehler, William T., XXX-XX-XXXX
Krimbill, Christine, XXX-XXXX
Kujala, Evelyn M., yyy,yyyy
Kukla, Edwina M., XXX-XXXX Lai, Lonnie, XXX-XXXX
Lai, Lonnie, xxx-xx-xxxx
Lambert, Clinton E., XXX-XXXX
Larson, Kathryn J., XXX-XX-XXXX Lawing, Joann P., XXX-XX-XXXX
Leander, Deborah J., XXX-XXXX
Lincoln, John C., xxx-xx-xxx
Long, Ray E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Lund, Monica M., XXX-XX-XXXX Lunderg, Jennifer, XXX-XXXX
Lunderk, Jennier, XXX-XX-XXXX

Ma, Marlene B., xxx-xx-xxx
Maks, Linda W., XXXXXXXXX
Maroun, Cynthia A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Marshall, Saraloffa. VVV VV VVVV
Marshall, Stephanie, XXX
Martin, Deborah S., xxx-xx-xxx
Magan Toward A
Mason, Teresa A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Mason, Teresa A., Maule, George E., XXX-XX-XXXX
McAnnany, Doyle J., XXX-XXXXX McKinney, Linda W., XXX-XXXX
McKinney, Linda W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Michaughton, Michael VVVVVVVVVV
Medlin, Linda R., XXX-XXXX
Messing Joel M
Messing, Joel M., XXX Miller, Christine A., XXX-XXXX
Miller, Christine A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Miller, Gary A., XXX-XX-XXXX Mountcastle, Glenda, XXX-XX-XXXX
Mountcastle, Glenda, XXX-XX-XXXX
Nater, Nicole B., XXX-XX-XXXX
Nava. Ofelia I VVV VV VVVV
Nhambure, Linda A., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Nichols, Debra J., vvv vv vvvv
Nichols Susan J voc vo voc
Nicholson Bernie I. voccoccocc
Nicholson, Bernie J., xxx-xx-xxxx
Nussbaum, George F., xxx-xx-xxx
Nye, Linda L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Odegaard, Vicki R., XXX-XX-XXXX
O Kay, John M., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
O'Rourke, Patricia L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Parrish, Linda L., yyy,yy,yyy
Patterson, Donna L., xxx-xx-xxx
Paul, Mary C., XXX-XXXX
Tatti, Marry C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Pfander, Nancy A., xxx-xx-xxxx
Przyckucki, Jean M., xxx-xx-xxx
Revnolds, Paula J., vvv vv vvvv
reznik, Susan C., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Roberts, Katherine, yyyyyyy
Roberts, Naney E., yyyyyyyy
Robertson, Darlene, xxx-xxxx
Robinson, Gail E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Pers Marie T
Rose, Marie J., XX XXX-X
Roseen, Barbara S., XXX-XXX
Rossi, Cheryl A., XXX-XX
Safranek, Nanev J. VVV VV VVVV
Saicido, Maryann M., YYY, YY, YYYY
Sandberg, Bryan S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Scherh Barbara I. VVVVVVV
Scherb, Barbara J., XXX-XX-XXXX Scott, Constance L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Contt Timothy I
Scott, Timothy J., xxx-xxxxx
Schack, Delores J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Sheaklaha, Maureen, xxx-xxxxx
Sheldon, Wesley E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Snow, Debra A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Sosebee, Esther L. XXX-XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Stash, Jean M., xxx-xx-xxxx
Stevenson, Reid M. XXX-XX-XXXX
Steelewell Diebend 100010000
Stockwell, Richard, XXX-XX-XXXX
Swan, Wendy S., xxx-xx-xxxx
Talentino, Carolyn, XXX-XX-XXXX
Taylor, Andrea C., xxx-xx-xxxx
Thompson, Loretta S., yyy,yy,yyy
Toigo, Barbara A., yyy,yyyyy
Troester, Marthael, xxx-xx-xxxx Trotti, Judith C., xxx-xx-xxxx
Trotti, Judith C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Turkovich Andrew P vocycy vocy
Turkovich, Andrew R., xxx-xx-xxxx Turner, Byrdia L., xxx-xx-xxxx
Walder Jame C. Accommod
Valdez, Jesse S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Velazquez, Yolanda, xxx-xx-xxxx
Wadford, Jerilyn A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wagner, Francis M., XXX-XX-XXXX Walker, Henry J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Walker, Henry J., xxx,xx,xxx
Wallis, Vicki M., XXX-XX
Waltman, Josephine, xxx-xx-xxxx
Webster, Horace F., XXX-XX-XXX
Wair Datricia I
Weir, Patricia J., XXX-XXXX
Werlinger, Daniel J., xxx-xx-xxx
West, James R., XXX-XXXXX
Widener, Francis T., vvv vv vvvv
Wilber, Jennifer T., xxx-xx-xxxx
Williams, Dianne M., yyy,yyyy
Williams, Mary L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wilson, Eula M., VVVVVV
Wilson Larry E XXX XXXX
Wilson, Eula M., XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Witt, Deboran E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Woldt, Vicki A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Yedo, Linda C., XXX-XX-XXXX

IN THE NAVY

The following-named lieutenant commanders of the reserve of the U.S. Navy for permanent promotion to the grade of commander in the line, in the competitive category as indicated, pursuant to the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5912:

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS

Adams, David Earl, Jr. Agnew, William Mar Aichele, Stephen Sadler Alexander, Lee Alford, William Van Meter, Jr. Allen, Carlton C., III Allen, Phillip Kenneth, Jr. Alley, Robert Gene Altmann, Raphael J., III Anderson, Carl William Anderson, Craig Griffith Armstrong, Craig Steven Auxier, Willie Landon, Jr. Averill, Jeffrey Briggs Bachman, William Chester, II Bacon, William Redding Badoud, Morris W. Bain, Stephen Curtis Baker, John Cooper Ball, Lynn H. Ballew, Robert Watson Barnett, Arthur Dennis Barraza, Louis Calvillo Barrett, Gregory George Barton, Clark John Bateman, Douglas Allen Bates, Wayne Leslie Beard, Travis Newton Beardslee, Jay William Becker, Ronald Eugene Becker, Ronald Eugene Beemer, John R. Behne, John Moncrieff Bennett, Kearney Douglas Berg, Jeffrey Michael Bethke, Gary Walter Bisgrove, Michael Edward Bisset, Andrew Everly Black, Steven Richard Balckwood, Thomas R. Blakey, Mark Lynn Blankenstein, Glen Alan Blount, Wilburn Mac Bodnar, John William Boeck, Larry James Bogert, Gary Michael Bogert, James Arthur Bomkamp, Gary William Borer, Paul Joseph Bouilly, Richard Earl Bowland, Craig Charles Bowlin, James Franklin, Jr. Boyd, John Blake, Jr. Bradford, Gerald, III Brandt, Douglas Bruce Brenner, Michael Mark Brodisch, Laurence Winder Brown, Clyde Franklin, Jr. Brumage, Harold Richard Brummett, Joseph Daniel, Jr. Bruner, Judith Neuffer Buck, Louis Eugene, Jr. Bucker, Rodney David Buckingham, William Howard Burger, Gary Conrad Buss, Phillip Terry Butterfield, David Allan Callendar, Gary Millard Campbell, Lynette O. Campbell, Lynette O. Cannedy, Douglas Allen Carney, Charles Draper Carney, Gary Carrol, Phillip P., III Chambers, Kenneth William, Jr. Chan, Kelly Leong

Chandler, Kathryn Bruton Chapman, Steven Elliot Cimenski, Joseph John Clanton, Herschel Vincent Coelho, Joseph Richard Cohen, David Alan Collins, Eddie Lee, Jr. Colquhoun, Richar Bruce Connolly, John Charles Cooper, Mark Alan Cordes, Donald Larry Cota, Richard Ramos Couey, Peter Oliver Crace, Jesse Allen Crisp, Marvin Howard Crites, Harold Thomas Crossland, Roger Lee Culver, Victor Robert Custance, Walter William, Jr. Dailey, Eugene Terrence Daily, James Leon, II Daughtry, George Thomas Davey, Douglas Harry Davis, David Lee Davis, Harry William Davis, Richard Stoughton Day, Thomas Russell Deason, Harold Wayne Demai, Nicholas Lee Dematta, Elliott Kenneth Denney, John Xavier, Jr. Denton, Walter Raymond Detz, Lewis Winston Dewhirst, Timothy Paul Donnelly, James Andrew Doolittle, James Ansun Downey, John Bernard Dubois, William George Eck, Harold Louis, Jr. Eckert, John Morris Edrington, Frank Roberts, II Edwards, Thomas Halnes Eisenman, Stephen John Eisert, John Michael Elston Robert G. Emmons, Philip Clarence Evans, Frederick Joseph, III Evans, Michael Frank Falkenstein, Robert Francis Farmer, Franklin Harris Farris, Marc Faulkner, Thomas Green, III Feichtinger, Mark Rudolph Fenneman, Leigh Raymond Fergione, John Anthony, Jr. Ferguson, Jeffrey Edward Ferry, John James, Jr. Finan, Kevin Patrick Fink, Lee Fischer, Douglas Ross Fisher, Earl Landus, Jr. Fisher, Howard Ray Fisher, Michael Dean Fitzgerald, Charles A., III Foley, George Henry, Jr. Folgedalen, Robert Lee, II Foote, Herbert Whittier Forney, Kim Hansel Foster, Michael E. Frates, Steven Bedford Freed, Rodney Wayne Friesz, David Raymond Fye, Robert Floyd Gabriele, Alfred Quentin Gainer, Terrance William Galloway, James Nelson Ganthuer, Raymond William Garcia, Joseph F., III George, Daniel Alfred Gibson, Thomas Eugene Gilbertson, Dennis Laverne Gillette, Franklin Leroy Gillies, John Arthur Gilliland, Greg A.

Gimbel, Charles R. Glavas, Xenophon George Going, Ronald Edward Gorla, Thomas W. Gorman, Paul Richard Goshow, John Phillip Gould, Rowan Wayne Goushe, Abraham Grabill, Charles E., Jr. Graves, Lawrence Vanderveer Gremmell, James King, Jr. Gubser, Gary Lynn Gunn, Stephen Marcus Guppy, Gerald Franklin Gurnon, Richard Gerard Gwyn, James Wesley Haass, John Robert Habermeyer, Kent Leigh Hackenburg, John Ray Hall, David Parkin Hall, William Latimer Halschied, Edward Fraser Hamilton, David Lee Hamilton, Thomas Dunlap Hamm, Marvin Joseph, Jr. Hansen, James Jay Hanson, Robert Thomas Hardin, Tommie Dean Harris, Dennis Joseph Hauck, Russel Eric Haverty, John Curtis Havlik, Charles Earle Hawkins, Wayne Randolph Heal, Charles Walter, Jr. Heathman, Mark Ashley Heiberger, James Edward Heiss, Jeffrey Lynn Hellrung, Jeffrey Michael Henley, Sally Sutton Herr, George Reinicker, Jr. Herring, Robert A., III Hickman, Charles Ryan Hightower, Alan Lee Hill, John Norman Hill, Lawrence Robert Hilson, Ronald Noel Hichliffe, Gregory Ward Hodges, Dean Charles Hoffman, Malcolm Patric A. Hoffmann, Wayne Allen Hogan, James William, Jr. Hollenbach, Paul Douglas Hollenbeck, Martin Robert Holm, Dwight Patrick Hook, John Theodore Horn, Dion Edward Howard, Earlyn Perry Hoy, Thomas Lester Hughes, William Joseph, Jr. Hutcherson, George Irvin Hyde, Robert Todd, Jr. Izzo, Wallace James, Jr. Jackson, Marshall Lorenza Jackson, Norvell Ford, Jr. Jackson, Richard Kenneth Jackson, Steven Reagan Jacobs, Roger Patrick Jacobsen, John Arthur Joca, Stephen P. Johnson, Dale Clark, Jr. Jolly, John Eddie Jones, Fred Calvin Jones, Leslie Fred Jones, Robert Penfield, Jr. Jones, Samuel Arthur Jones, Steven Edward, Jr. Jourgensen, Stanley Alfred Kampfe, David Ferris Kataoka, Yoshiaki Glenn Kaufmann, Roger Charles, Jr. Kawamura, Randall M. Keefer, Thomas Brian Keeney, Timothy Reid Ellwood Keithly, John L.

Kelley, James Bryant Kellogg, John Thomas Kern, Charles Michael Kestley, Daniel Ralph Kidd, Charles Davis Kidder, John Lyndon Kilkenny, William Joseph, Jr. King, Philip, III Kinsella, James Joseph, Jr. Kirby, James Edward Kirley, Bradford Albert Kirner, Thomas Charles Klaben, Donald Edward Klementik, David Charles Klinker, John Wayne Klotz, Steven Irving Knieriem, Guy Robert Kramer, Kevin James Kraska, Kenneth Wayne Krause, Larry Lee
Krause, Larry Lee
Kuhar, Stephen Richard
Kuhn, Robert James
Kutys, John Vincent, Jr.
Laney, Jack Terry
Langell, James Floyd Lankford, Ronny Dean Latham, Rodney Guy, III Lawson, Donald Onas Leaman, Harold Landis, Jr. Lecount, Robert James, Jr. Lee, William Uzzle Leverett, Phillip Lewis, Michael Nelson Lind, Robert Raymond Lingan, James Nickey Linne, Herbert William Loehr, Lincoln Clare Loy, David Parker Lundin, Wiliam Martin, Jr. Lundquist, Carl Anthony Lupton, William Jones Luscombe, Mark Alan Luther, Joseph Anthony Lyon, Robert Bentley, Jr. Lyons, John Michael, Jr. MacDonald, Joseph Michael Machtley, Ronald Keith Mackey, Robert Jemison Mahan, Richard James Manfredi, Philip Conrad Mangan, John Livingston Mangum, Wallace Shaw Martin, Daniel Joseph Martino, Michael F. Mattingly, Richard Lee Mattingly, Richard Lee Mattison, Dennis Lee Mauney, Fleming Mayer, Philip Edward Maynard, Elden Clay McBride, John Earl McCarthy, Kevin Michael McCauley, Alan Roger McClave, Ross Rodes McClelland, Charles Paul McCorry, Robert Edward, Jr. McCully, Ronald L. McGinnis, Terence Andrew McGoey, Richard John McGrath, Brian Thomas McGroarty, James E. McHugh, Jon William McKnight, Robert James, III McLaughlin, Julian M., Jr. McMahan, Michael Roy McNeil, Douglas Crichton McNeil, Richard Joseph, Jr. Mellar, Samuel Ragan Mengel, William Leon Merritt, Thomas Brooke Meyer, Robert Alan Michelson, George Allen Mickelson, Keith Hall Mihalcik, Joseph Andrew Milam, Roger Arling

Milano, Patrick Daniel Miller, James John Miller, John Standeford Miller, Robert Peter, Jr. Moore, John Anthony Moran, Thomas Edward Morgan, Robert Wayne Morgan, William Randall Morton, Anselm Herbert, III Morton, Anselm Herbert, II Mottern, James Warren Murphy, Timothy James Murray, Ronald Jay Myres, William David Mylinski, Stephen Victor Nardone, Donald Theodore Neilsen, Michael Peter Nesbitt, Charles Duncan Newman, James Belton, Jr. Nicholas, Kevin Lacey Nicholson, Robert Joseph, Jr. Nix. Jimmie Ray Nord, Michael J. Northrop, Thomas Wright, Jr. Oberholtzer, David Beardsley Odegard, Ronald Stanley Odell, James Michael O'Donnell, Joseph Thom, Jr. Olive, Richard Ellis Oliver, Michael Patrick Olson, Russel Clar Overstreet, Joanne Kacer Page, Claude Edward Paine, Stephen Robert Panos, Patricia Jo Panowicz, Robert John Pansegrau, Robert John Park, Patrick Joseph Parkin, Ernest Richard Parris, Jerry Tyrone Pederson, Robert Howard Peterson, Elden Eugene Peterson, Robert Edwin, Jr. Peterson, William Murray Phebus, William Cary Pierno, Ralph Piggot, Bruce Morrow Pinkard, Dennis Michael Pray, Stephen Holden, Jr. Pray, Stephen Holden, Jr.
Preston, Noel Gary
Rahn, Roy A.
Ranftle, Michael Abraham
Ranney, Bruce William
Rather, James John
Rayder, Warren Thomas Rector, Harry, III Reed, Carl Arnold Register, Stephen Thomas Reichle, Philip S. Reid, James Edward Reinhardt, Charles Barnes, Jr. Rhedin, David Victor Rhodes, Ronald Mell Richards, Douglas Keenan Riebe, Donald Elmer Ries, Robert Randall Roberts, John S. Robertson, Richard Douglas Rock, Carlton Daniel Roeder, Paul Raymond Rogerson, Edward Spence Root, Stephen Lloyd Roscoe, John Francis Rugg, Daniel Maltby, III Rumble, Earl Earnest, Jr. Salkeld, Stephen Collids Santoro, Kenneth Henry Scanlon, Louis James, Jr. Scattolini, Joan Marie Schalk, Thomas Edward Schantz, John P., Jr. Schear, Larry Robert Schellhorn, Charles William Schmidt, Margaret McCormick Schmidt, William Brian

Schott, Jeffrey Michael Schwartz, Harold Wayne Scott, Donald Jerry Scott, William Andrew Selby, Samuel Barnes Serwich, Thomas Gregory, II Seski, John Edward Shaw, Ned Osbon Shiraki, Clyde Yoshio Shiraki, Ciyde Yoshio Shock, John Ray Show, James Todd Sigel, Steven Carter Sikes, Charles Henry, Jr. Silverthorne, Craig William Simeon, Raymond Peter Simmons, Harold Blair Simon, Theodore George Simpson, James Russell Sinclair, John Rodger Singer, Nancy Singer, Nancy Siu, Eugene Kun Leons Slear, David Garver, III Smith, Carl Chester, Jr. Smith, Eric John Smith, Gary Scott Smith, Richard Michau, Jr. Smith, Stanley Harold Snowden, Ernest Maynard, II Sonnenberg, Raymond William Souder, Charles Eyerly Southerland, James J., III Spees, Gary Ernest Speyer, Carlos Erik Springfels, Carl Tore Steddom, Roderick Compton, II Steele, Roy Irwin Steele, Roy Irwin
Stephens, Susan Helm
Stillings, David Gordon
Stone, Robert Arthur
Stonesifer, Frederic
Stratton, Peter Hunt
Street, Richard Bruce B. Streeter, Bruce Allen Strong, David George Stubbs, Victor Dean, Jr. Sturgeon, David Lawrence Svoboda, John Michael Swah, Samuel Ryan Swanson, Stephen Russell Szabo, Thomas Steve Talunas, William Lawrence Tate, William Henry Taylor, Loren Lee Tenney, John Vernon Thompson, Richard Allen Thomson, Glenn Dickson Thornton, Bert Loren Timmerman, Gary Lyle Tortolini, Peter Enrico Trovato, Vincent Gene Troy, Christian Riley Tucker, Thomas Richard, Jr. Ulrich, Bernhard Charles Ust, Paul John, Jr. Utterback, Richard Lyn Vanderbosch, Steven William Vaughn, David Joseph Vine, Gary Lee Vining, Robert Wayne Wahl, Frank Bernard, Jr. Wahlborg, Karl Eric P. Waits, Merrill Andrew Walker, James M.
Walker, Harold Boyette
Wallace, John M.
Walsh, Neil Stephen Ward, John Martin Wear, Terrance Joseph Webb, Chauncey Frank Webb, Solon Dale Weed, Peter Bernhardt Weller, Gary Eugene Wersinger Richard J.

Scholl, Scott Paul

Westrich, Charles Leo
Whitaker, Dwight Vestal, III
White, David Anthoine
White, Larry Rudolph
Widener, Lynn Harbour
Wiley, Donald James
Williams, Bruce Luxton
Williams, Ronald Lee
Willoughby, Kenneth Raymond
Wilson, Charles Gregory
Wilson, Stephen Dayton
Winowicz, Stanley Joseph, Jr.
Wolf, Paige Richard
Wolff, Phillip Robert
Wood, Gregory Laurence
Wood, Gregory Laurence
Woodall, James Allen, IV
Worrell, Samuel Costanza
Wurst, Frank Leonard
Wylie, Eric George
Yaun, Thomas Alan
Yeates, Richard Morris
Yuchasz, Joseph William
Zeb, John Michael, Jr.
Zielinski, Thomas Gary
Zotter, Edward John

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS (TAR)

Bailey, Richard Alan Boraten, Ronald Paul Brasington, William Dale Brown, Boyd Michael Bush, Thomas Lee Chirone, Robert Laurence Cohn, Calvin Fitzgibbons, Paul E. Foster, Dave, E. Frazier, Early H., Jr. Garlington, Benny Victor Gross, Micheal Edward Hartsough, David L. Hershberger, Van L. Hinds, Kristin G. Hollar, Bernhard Klaus Kearney, James Phil King, John Michael Kinney, Kenneth Byron Kisela, Andrew Joseph, Jr. Kurth, Ronald Brent Masslofsky, Anthony Miles, Wilson Ashley, Jr. Moore, Lawrence Eugene, III Moulton, David W. Nelson, Richard Arnold Novak, Phillip John Oleson, Gary Yngve Plichta, Thomas E. Rautenberg, Ronald Ernest Recordon, Richard Louis Robinett, Earl Fountain, Jr. Shower, William Arn Smith, Judson Marlin Souchon, Harry V. Thomas, Robert John, Jr. Tinker, Clifford Jay Vinson, Rebecca Gurley Wagner, Charles W. Wall, Thomas Arthur Walsh, Michael J. Webster, Donald Richard Wright, Timothy Albert

ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS

Becker, Dennly Richard Boynton, Robert West Dahl, Thomas L. Davis, Albert Kent Elsasser, Thomas Charles Hamlin, Kent Williams Harrell, John Peter, Jr. Hurley, William D. McEwen, Randall, J. Merring, Robert Louis Nelson, Robert Hugo Nicolai, Robert Lawrence Offenberg, Jerome W. Perch, Robert Leon Post, Richard Allan Search, Harry Thomas Silinsky, Paul Stephen Stock, David Alan Streets, Barry Craig Such, Carliss Robert Thomas, Mark A.

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS (AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING)

Biship, Raymond Eugene Burns, John Francis, Jr. George, Thomas Wynne, Hewett, Michael Edward Hunt, Ralph Edgar Milstead, Andrew Hammill

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS (AVIATION MAINTENANCE)

Ayres, Hugh L., Jr.
Bennett, Charles Anthony, Jr.
Conti, Carmelo Joseph
Hazara, Mark Michael
Koenig, Karl Victor
Lovell, John William, Jr.
Morgan, Michael Douglas
Stoeger, Jon Hargrove
Wilson, Dennis Alan
Wonsala, Stanley Walter

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (CRYPTOLOGY)

Applewhite, John Marvin Bell, Edison Lee Cox, Robert Doyle Grillo, Joseph John, Jr. Heinrich, John William, Jr. Johnson, Ben Eugene Knauf, Daniel John Lennon, Robert Dennis Olszewski, Richard Walter Plehal, James Burton Poimiroc, John Robert Root, Eastman Powell Werneke, Charles Frederick Young, Dan Robert

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICER (MERCHANT MARINE)

Rothmann, Robert Raymond

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (INTELLIGENCE)

Allen, Robert Vreeland Amisand, John Amisand, John Angell, Gordon Gilbert Armour, Michael Carl Auer, Bartlett Dexter Augelli, Robert Anthony Bahn, Theodore Inman Benson, David R. Brazell, Stanley Harold Brown, John Edward Burr, Richard Allen Buzas, Michael Charles Campbell, Charles Henry Chapman, John Allen Christiansen, Russell Joseph Cibelli, Gennaro Collier, Stephen Norton Conklin, David Colin Crites, Raymond Lyle Cully, Herbert L. Dawson, Jack Sterling Dewitt, Paul, Jr. Douglas, Howard Eugene, Jr. Farley, Michael Hart Fedor, John Stephen Fielding, George Malcolm Filep, Ernest James Fish, David Allen Terryl Freeman, John Allen Gandrud Gairel Lynn Garvin, David Elgin Gibbs, John William Grannan, William Joseph Gray, Robert Eugene Greenwood, Bruce Herbert

Hale, Douglas Russell Hale, Jimmie Ronald Haney, James Michael Hanna, Alvin T., Jr. Hansen, Keith Allan Hanson, Larry Earl Harnden, Paul Frederick Hegman, Daniel Richard Helsel, Robert D. Hensley, John Clark, Jr. Herspring, Dale Roy Hills, Stuart Eldredge, Jr. Hoffman, Lloyd Henry, Jr. Hohenadl, Eike H. Holt, Robert Nisbet, Jr. House, James O., III Hughes, Thomas Walter Hussey, Anthony John, Jr. Iverson, Gary W. Johnson, Mathews Martin, Jr. Jorczak, Paul Joseph Kaminskas, Peter Thomas, Jr. Knauer, William W., II Knickerbocker, Thomas C. Koper, Harry Frank Kopstain, Clement Craig Kues, Bernard Anthony Laraway, George A. Lebell, Leonard Curtis Lefebvre, John Philip Leon, Peter Fiske Lichtenberg, Kurt Logan, Edward William Lowndes, Henry Horlbeck, Jr. Mahoney, John Stanley Mangimeli, James Willard McCullen, Owen Bryce McNary, William Michael Mensch, John E. Metz, Robert Scheffer Mietus, Christopher M. Miller, Richard Henry Nann Lawrence Eugene Nicholas, John C. Noland, Charles R., Jr. Pfahler, David Lee Pietrangelo, Gray Philip Price, George W. Pulsinelli, John A. Rausch, John Daniel Ray, Ronald K. Rea, Campbell Cary Roan, Leo Clark Ross, George A., Jr. Schiada, James Joseph Shapiro, John Tipton Smith, Harry Lee Stegmaier, Sigurd Stone, Heber, Jr. Stone, John Richard Thomas, Michael Claude Thomas, Terrance Alan Tryner, Kenneth Frank Uzubal, John J., Jr. Walker, Edward Ernest Walraven, Gray Dennis Warren, Stephen Avery Watkins, Robert G., Jr. Weathers, Robert James Wenschlag, Roger E. Williams, James Calvin Williams, James Sydney Woolley, William Curliss, Jr. Wright, John Christopher Young, Joseph M. Yriart, Douglas Felipe Zimman, Robert

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (INTELLIGENCE) (TAR)
Crawford, John Glover, Jr.
Jones, Richard Douglas

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (PUBLIC AFFAIRS)

Briggs, Olin Dewitt Busse, Richard Arthur Champagne, Edward Clifford
Connolly, John Francis
Darrow, Edward Eells, Jr.
Fisher, Dennis Dowe
Franzmann, Robert Louis
Furness, Milton John, Jr.
Kasun, Michael John
Klain, Richard Lee
Lemorande, William John, Jr.
Lopez, Adam
McMeel, John Patrick
Merki, Richard Lewis
Norton, Michael M.
Paul, Arthur A.
Pollard, Cecil E.
Potts, Dale Gregory
Roland, Kenneth Leeroy
Strub, Philip Meredith

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (GEOPHYSICS)

Diehl, George Francis, Jr. McNulty, Richard Paul Moyer, Duane E. Smith, James Fielding

IN THE NAVY

The following-named lieutenants of the staff corps of the Navy for promotion to the permanent grade of lieutenant commander, pursuant to title 10, United States Code, section 624, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law:

MEDICAL CORPS (21XX)

Ada, Jesse Ramirez Adams, Shelley Lou Alarid, Richard Rupert Ambrose, Michael R. Applebaum, Jay Bacak, Velma Anne Backer, Thomas Scheele Bagley, Peter Hartwell Balderston, Scott M. Bazemore, Webster C., Jr. Beckham, James Ray Bengs, Christopher John Bevan, Herbert Everett Bigham, William J. Bird, Kenneth Dean Bischoff, Craig Ernest Bowden, Herbert H., Jr. Boyer, William F. Boyle, Denis Andrew, Jr. Brady, John G.E. Braem, Boyd Carl Brantly, Patricia Noel Breene, Dennis Patrick Brewer, Stephen Leslie Brown, John Galen Brown, Mary Jane Buchanan, Larry Dale Bullock, Steven Reed Bylund, David John Cain, Carley Ellsworth Call, Timothy George Camosy, Pamela Ann Cannon, Odest Frank, Jr. Carlin, Hugh M. Carlson, Clarence R., Jr. Castle, Joseph Elmer Chamberlin, Willard L. Champaign, Judy Lynn Chandler, Charles G. Chiaramonte, Robert M. Chulski, Thomas George Cilbrith, David Bruce Cobel, Scott Douglas Cohen, Barry David Cole, Michael Steven Colon, Vilma Conard, Dennis Wayne Concepcion, Tomas Jorge Cross, Dewitte Talmadge Dalrymple, Ann Marie Darrow, Charlene Denise Davis, David James

Davis, Regina Denise Dawson, Michael J., Jr. Deen, Hugh Gordon, Jr. Demasi, James Michael Deming, Richard Lee Derrig, Pearse Derrig, Pearse
Despres, Bernard T.
Devantier, Wayne Roger
Dietrich, Marcia Carol
Doyle, Edward John
Ducatman, Barbara T.S.
Duggar, Robert G., Jr. Duncan, Elbert Alan Duntemann, Thomas J. Duval, Georges S. Edelstein, Marc Michael Edwards, Russell Philip Elliott, Kent C. Ellis, Ronald Lindol Ennis, Diane Elise Erdman, John Evans, Deborah Jeanne Fairweather, Leslie Farrell, Paul Edward, Jr. Farrell, Timothy P. Fennerty, Michael Brian Ferguson, John V. Ferguson, Robert Kevin Filak, Michael Andrew Finnern, James Fredrick Fitzgerald, John F Fogarty, Michael Gerard Forconi, Rion James Foster, John Irving, III Frame, Scott Barnhart Freeman, Stephen Brent Freitag, David S. Frey, Stephen James Friend, Kathleen Doris Frisby, Shayla Anne Fulton, Dwight Cator Gardner, Alan Martin Gebrowsky, Kristine M. Geller, Thomas John Giebner, Stephen Daniel Gilbert, Richard M. Glaser, Joseph E., Jr. Glenn, William Brian Goble, Richard E. Golubski, Joseph Frank Gore, Rufus Wade, IV Grady, Michael John Gratton, Matthew C. Gray, Patrick Hampton Green, Jimmy Wade Green, Johnny B. Griglak, Martin Joseph Grimm, Samuel O., III Grueter, Jean Ann Hackman, Bela Bernat Hansen, Donald Carter Hansen, Kendell Grant Hanson, Roger William Haralson, Harold H. Harker, Lee Clesson Harkleroad, Alfred L., II Harper, Reginald Howard Hatmaker, David Larry Healy, Kevin John Heffernan, Edwin James Herbick, William Thomas Hieb, Lee Deakins Hill, Erick John Hodge, John Westly Holmes, Denise Ophelia Hon, Charles Brett Hughes, John Stewart Hui, Anthony Nai Kit Hunter, Christine S. Husty, Todd Maynard Hyatt, Thomas Alan Jacomo, John Raymond Jeffries, Rudolph, Jr. Kaminer, Sharon Jean

Kang, Dongkyoo Richard Kapanka, Heidi Kelleher, Arthur Joseph Keykhah, Shahnaz Sadri Kincaid, Robert L. Kirkpatrick, Michael C. Knafelo, Marie E. Kniss, Gregory Paul Knowlan, Michael Norman Konchak, Peter Stephen Kozel, Margaret Keavey Kozel, Randy Bruce Kuehne, Richard F. Lamas, Fernando Enrique Lanza, Roque Alexander Laskowski, Chester G. Laverson, Perri Lynne Lavin, Bruce Scott Lawrence, David Paul Lawson, John M. Leonard, Kenneth E. Lessard, Louis W. Licina, Michael George Lohstreter, Thomas A Loup, Davonne Sheryl Louwsma, David Lee Lowery, Clarence Edward Lozier, Jeffery Raymond Luter, Larry Joseph Mackey, John Kevin Malone, Joseph Lawrence Manson, Alan Lee Marchaj, Konrad Tadeusz Marcus, Ronald Alan Marfing, Thomas Edward Marino, Gregory Gerrit Marsh, Michael Steven Marthynoonan, Anne K. Martin, Howard Clyde Martinez, Humberto D. Martland, William Henry Marx, Douglas William Mathis, Eddie Gene May, Sheila Dawn Mays. Luther M. McAuliffe, Michael John McBride, Dennis Eugene McCaffrey, Francis M. McDaniel, William W. McHale, James Francis McHugh, Gregory J McMillan, Marion R. McPoland Patric R. McQuaide, Joseph M. Mellis Peter Thomas Menendez, Robert M. Merrillnach, Suzanne M. Meyers, Stephen Allen Miegel, Carol Ann Millard, Frederick E. Miller, Steven Hal Mischer, Carolyn Field Moore, Michael Enright Morelock, Michael D. Morris, Dana James Morton, Anthony Lewis Muller, Donna Sue Myers, James Olivier Napora, Casimir Newman, Brian Francis Niccolai, Thomas Albert Nicke, Robert John Nile, Lynn Marie Noonan, James Matthew Nyquist, Brian Orth Odell, Bruce Lavon Oleary, Michael Joseph Oseorne, Steven Francis Pagel, Kirk Dean Palmer, George F. Parsley, Lawrence J., Jr. Posolyar, Dale Wilton Peacock, Mark Douglas Peterson, Brian Lee

Phillips, Eric H. Phillips, Melissa Jane Piorkowski, Joseph D. Poston, Harold C. Poston, Harold C.
Puligandla, Balaram
Rae, Harry Gunter
Reynders, William M.
Ridgway, Kirby Gail
Ripple, Stephen Randall
Roberts, Debra Kay Robinson, Ted Jay Rodriguez, Manuel I Rolfes, Donald Bernard Rosequist, Robert Bruce Rudock, Albert Stephen Rumore, Gregory Joseph Salazar, Guillermo J. Saylor, Michael, Joseph Schappacher, Susan L. Schindler, William R. Schlager, Norman Schmidt, Gilbert F., Jr. Schubert, Armin Schvehla, Thomas Joseph Schweich, Daniel Paul Scott, Brett Andrew Selby, Stephen James Sellers, Randall Van Seremet, Martin Chester Shannon, Frederick B. Sharpe, Melanie Brooks Sharpe, Robert Wayne Shearer, Douglas Romney Shen, Vincent Shih Wen Short, James Edward Shuey, Thomas F., Jr. Sidaway, Larry Steven Simmons, Richard Joseph Slesinski, Michael John Slightam, John David Smith, Joseph Rene Smith, Michael L. Sogn, Richard R. Squires, John Michael Stanley, Mark Danton Stark, Eric Wygant Stark, Eric Wygant
Stevens, Mark K.
Stewart, William R.C., III
Stull, John Davis
Talleywillis, Sandra K.
Taylor, Derrick D.
Tek Deniz Server Terwilleger, John E. Tiedt, Douglas Lawrence Torrey, Stephen A., Jr. Tremblay, Laurier J., Jr. Tueller, John Edward Turner, N. Fletcher, III Upton, Jeffrey Dwight Urdaneta, Ramon Antonic Vafier, James Alexander Valdesdapena, Andres A. Vanbuecken, Kent Vanhoudt, Gerard Vargas, Matthias, J. Villaflor, Antonio G. Wadatz, Dale Emil Warren, Richard Clinton Wear, Deborah Jane Weisser, Rick Steven Weldon, Dean Angela Wentzell, Joseph M. Wesson, Stanton King Wetherley, Graham Kevin Whistler, Stephen Paul Wickersham, James K. Wight, Stephen E. Wilkey, David Lee Willis, Howard Clarence Wilson, James Curtis Wilson, Marion E., Jr. Winingham, Donna Elaine Wiprud, Robert Menzies Wolff, Peter

Yoo, Mario Santos Yeager, Josef Klein Yerkes, Sandra Arleen Young, David Spencer Zasada, Andrew Peter Zudowski, Christopher W. Zurbach, James Michael

SUPPLY CORPS (31XX)

Agresti, Michael C., III Alcerman, Robert B. Baca, David James, III Backus, John Robert Balzano, Albert Ned Barber, Mark Harold Barrett, James Lawrence Beacham, Joseph J. Beard, Robert Lee, III Bedard Stephen Allen Belt, Dennis Victor Billington, Lonnie Max Bloom, Charles C Bonk, Matthew S., Jr. Bright, Carl Thomas Brown, Robert O. Brown, Sarah Ellicott Burge, Charlie Elzner Caricato Edward Michael, Sr. Chesley, Wayne Gordon Chillcott Sidney Evan Clark, Roger Nelson Cockrill, Philip Curtis Cofe, Shaw Hann Cole, Harold Clark, Jr Collard, Robert Arthur Curry, Michael Steven Decker, Craig M. Dedes, Robert Paul Dewey, James Clark Dolan, William Douglas Dowling, Richard D. Doyle, David Neal Elmore, Douglas Louis Evans, Peter Mark Fajer, David James Fenzan, William J. Fulton, Richard Lee Funk, Stuart Douglas Gamo, Gary Whitney Gildea, John Francis, Jr. Gilmore, Lance Darrow Given, Gary George Grassi, John Lawrence, Jr. Hampton, Christopher Henry Hughlett, Eric Christopher Icenbice, Kenneth L., Jr. Johnson, Harry Wayne Jones, John Leslie Jones, Michael Allen Jordan, Joyce Bolton Josef, Michael David Kalmar, Louis G. Kanuck, Mark John Kearney, Robert Kevin Kibler, Christopher T. Kierner, Frederick A., III, Kirchoff, Phillip Merlyn Kitchin, Dennis Dale Lalonde, Bruce G. Lauro Frank John Lee, Robert Eugene Lott, Daryl Ray Louie, Kwok Ying Mather, Richard Increase, Jr. Matthews, Danny Gerald McConahy, Marc McCorkendale, Don Berton McGrath, Christopher M. McKinzie, Steven William Merritt, Brooks Palmer, Jr. Milner, John Eric Mitchell, Aubrey F., III Mitchell, James Linneen Mundell, Robert James Murphy, Kevin J.

Myers, Raymond Eugene Narimatsu, Dean Tatsumi Neff, Christopher Kem Nicol, William J. Nolan, Michael John Noonan, Robert McCaffery Nowlan, Michael James Nutting, Scott Albion Ornelas, Harry, Jr. Parshall, Earl George Pfeil, Philip Mark Poe, James P Porter, David Lee Potochney, Peter John Proctor, John Stephen Prpich, Jack Nmn Raymond, Peter Ray Riley, Michael Eugene Roerig, Gary Wayne Roesner, Michael Sylvester Rosapepe, Jay F. Runyan, John Charles Scherini, Ralph Otto Schindel, Lynn Elaine Shanahan, David George Sisk, Charles Edward, Jr. Smith, David Van Smith, Stephen Everett Spencer, Michael Henry Steele, Christopher Peter Stewart, Richard Leon Struebing, Danny Carl Telecsan, Gary K. Thornton, Patrick Allan Town, James Stephen Traaen, Timothy Steven Turk, Rodney William Vayda, Thomas George Vickers, Charles Thomas Walter, Kenneth F. Ward, Terry Lee Ward, Theodore William Watson, Walter Frederick Weber, Charles Joseph, Jr. Witwer, Richard Lee Workman, Paul David

CHAPLAIN CORPS (41XX)

Adair, Robert Harold Addington, Forest Ellsworth Atkins, Thomas Ross Auerback, Norman Leslie Baird, Thomas Dalton Barrera, Rodolfo Betts, Thomas Edward Blackburn, Gerald Jackson Buchmiller, Ronald Joseph Byrne, John Edward Carpenter, Anthony Hermit Coyle, Patrick Pearce Crenshaw, Hazell Milton Darling, Rex Gaylon Doss, James Lee Durham, James Berry, III Durham, Ronald Wayne Dwyer, James Daniel Epperson, Ralph Stephen Fessler, George Donald Garment, L. Susan Gibson, Arlo Ralph, Jr. Gomulka, Eugene Thomas Harwood, James G. Ignacio, Simon Peter Gianan Katsarelis, John Paul Keiran, Alan N. Labaro, Alfredo Sonolya Ladmirault, Ralph Anthony Magness, James Beattie Martin, Bruce Alan McClain, Marvin George, Jr. McIvor, Walter Roberts Metzger, David Lawrence Nacauili, John Naldoza Newhouse, Edward Arthur

Olauson, Douglas James Otey, Flem Brown, III Ottaviano, Daniel H. Pollitt, Gary Rex Pope, John Precup, Johnna Lee Rich, Joseph C. Robison, Lee Charles Russell, Curtis Allen Scfranz, Mitchell Simonelli, Dominick Slomovitz, Albert Issac Spangler, Dennis Eugene Tumbleson, William C. Tunnell, Ruben Wesley Umbaugh, Ray Duane Wiggins, Carolyn Celestine Williams, Dale Edward

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS (51XX)

Band, Jean Alan Benson, Eric John Biddick, Dennis NMN Brady, Patrick Aloysils Branigan, Daniel Shelling Cowan, Robert James Dekin, Walter Donald Donaldson, Mark Edward Donnelly, Michael Duncalf Dossantos, William A. Dreyer, Thomas F. Etheridge, John T. Fewell, Dennis Alan Freemyers, Michael Carl Gorum, Charles Clifford Grigby, Daniel Lee Gustafson, James Lee Hathaway, David Joe Hollrith, James W. Jones, David Alan Marchette, Louis V. Mauk, Michael Leroy McCollum, James Forbes McMurray, Thomas David Minck, Gary R. Owens, James E. Rayback, Terrence Lee Roman, Kenneth M. Rowland, Henry John, Jr. Rutkowski, Gerard Stephen Savage, Robert W. Schiffner, Michael David Shrewsbury, John M. Smith, Robert Milton Sundberg, Michael Roy Surash, John E. Sweet, David Melvin Traves, James Gregory Lovell Tubello, Jeffrey Turbanic, Charles R. Walters, Vernon J. Woods, Edward Alan

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS (25XX)

Baker, Terry Glenwood Compton, Charles Carson Cooper, Carol Jean Cotton, Steven Sibley Coyle, Stephen J. Glass, Grey C. Grimord, David L. Hall, Mary Theresa Harrington, James F., III Irvin, Eugene Esker Lord, Michael William Myers, David H. Peckllewellyn, Marie El Rife, Cheryl Kay Rosen, Mark E. Russo, Francis V., Jr. Santoro, Thomas C. Serafini, Jan Rosen Shepherd, David Sunderl Stevens, Richard Allen Thompson, Helen Barbara Torrence, Edward R. Utecht, Mark Stephen Vanhoozer, Thomas H., Jr. Vanwinkle, Joseph G. Williams, Richard Gene

Blandy, Bruce N.

DENTAL CORPS (22XX)

Brayer, William K. Collier, Christopher M. Curran, Nancy Elizabeth Dendinger, Joan E. Denio, Dale Donzell, Diedra Barnes Ehrlich, Alex D. Etheridge, Robert E. Fleischer, Howard C Forbes, Phillip Ronald Grochmal, David L. Hahn, Richard C. Hayden, Curtis L. Hill, Michael P. Huggins, Donna Rahn Johanboeke, Milton F., Jr. Johnson, Jay W. Karaman, Jonathan D. Kohler, Gene Michael Lytle, Robert B., Jr. McDonald, Lloyd P. Minke, Pamela N. Neihart, Tom R. Noifi, Eugene V., Jr. Olinzock, David R. Pugh, Roy E. Roddy, William C. Scruggs, Daniel G. Simpkins, Sarah Ellen Varboncoeur, Anthony P. West, Lionel W. Wright, Kenneth Ronald

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS (230X)

Armstrong, Curtis Glenn Earnhart, Francis J. Barone, Barbara Ann Blanchette, Richard Arthur Brannman, Brian George Cain, Russell Lamar Calabro, Michael A. Callaghanchaffee, Martha Chapman, Jack Dowman, II Chumley, Paul Andrew Cline, Clarence Ray Craig, William Henry, Jr. Cribb, Danny Wayne Crosby, Thomas Neill Daniels, Brian L. Driscoll, Millard James Ellis, Ronald Joseph Ely, Melvin Joseph, Jr. Fish, Stanley Lane Fowler, John Charles Gale, Thomas Wayne George, Charles Lee Gollogly, James Francis Goodnough, Ronald Daryll Harrison, Jeffrey Paul Hetsko, John Allen Hodges, Napoleon Johanson, David Carl Jones, Austin Freeman, II Kaja, Stephen William Keil, Charles Leslie Kidder, Herman C. Krauel, Robert J. Kroutil, Michael Lewis Lilienthal, Michael Gabe Little, William Lynn Long, Albert Benjamin, II Maiorano, William Stephen Mallea, Richard Lynn Marthouse, Robert Clark Maskulak, George Michael Massey, George Cort McCoy, Thomas Richard

McDonald, Michael Lee Mercer, Larry Tilmon Musashe, Vincent Wayne Nachreiner, Dale Micheal Nielsen, Richard Page Ockermann, Kenneth Russell Paulson, Larry George Post, Lawrence Edward Pulcrano, Anthony Ronald Purk, Constance Anne Purk, Kenneth D., Jr. Quesenberry, Emmett Wayne Quinn, Paul Vincent, Jr. Reed, Keven Charles Silva, William Albert Simpkins, Harvey Larand Smith, Albert Joseph Sorgen, Steven Philip Still, David Lee Swafford, James Jay, Jr. Tamburello, Michael Tro Taylor, John Philip Teague, Michael Everon Thibodeau, Ronald Edwin Tracy, John Edward Travis, William Dean Walz, Marcia A White, Fred Richard Wocher, John Carl Woodward, Charles Roy J Wooster, Mark Tracy Wyatt, Edward Patterson

NURSE CORPS (29XX)

Abelein, Christine Lee Abercrombie, Stephen Ho Acree, James Ralph Anderson, Muriel Bernad Arguello, Manuel Dennis Eaca Adan, Francisco, Jr. Bainton, Patricia Ann Baker, Kathleen A Bicknell, Camilla Ann Bledsoe, Peggy Louise Bossick, Robert Francis Brackett, Sheila Suppes Buck, Ellen Gorman Butler, Joan Marie Cahill, Alice Marie Calvert, Mollie Cato, Eugenia Nmn Chambers, Pamela Sue Charters, Kathleen Grac Chong, Clarence Kin Kec Clement, Paul Thomas Cornwell, Douglas Edwar Degroot, Sandra Lee Dlugose, Deborah S Dunlap, John Robert Fellin, Patricia Anne Flowe, Debra G Fuller, Janet Shea Galdun, Michael Joseph Gallagher, Roger Galvan, Juan Glenn, Judy Carole Gormley, Lynn Patricia Goselin, Thomas Lee Greathouse, Nancy Colem Hanzel, Anne Terese Heim, Pamela Ann Ferrlich, Sylvia D Hicks, Larry Lee Hill, Karen Sandra Hinkel, David Charles Holcombe, Elizabeth Hudson, Marilyn Louise Johnson, Greta Louise Johnson, Linda Sue Jones, Darlene Shirley Judd, Betty J Kacmarsky, Richard Jose Kelley, Patricia Mucha Kofl, Jean Emily

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

Kuhlmeyer, Alison Denis Landry, Karen Elizabeth Leshnover, Bennett Cerf Lewis, Rodney Paul Longway, Cynthia Pominv Maloney, Mary Jane McNeil, Thomas Joseph Meyers, Paul William Mixbryan, Althea Mary Morris, Rose Marie Noss, Gerald Edward Ofallon, Patricia Iagga Pickard, Mary Claire Pierce, Kathryn Joan Pitzer, Michael Ellswcr Foyner, Russell Scott Quilesquincnes, Hector Rilling, Donald Carey Rush, Kenneth Schneider, Patricia Dav Schryer, Vernon Lee Sinclair, Kim Alece, Smith, Charles Stanley Sosa, Cristobal Reyna Speece, Daniel Jonathan Standfield, Louis Greene Swanson, Kristin Ann Tesar, Frank Joseph Thibodeaux, Barry Lynn Thobe, John Frank Victo Trace, Elizabeth Dooley Trevino, Carol Ann

Turner, Penny Brady Upchurch, Susan Lou Sut Watson, Marsue Ruthie Whitacre, Patricia Sue Wilson, Margaret Good

LIMITED DUTY OFFICER (SUPPLY) (651X)

Haskins, James Harold Kempa, Aloysius Francis Mallard, Frederick Leonard Pettaway, Henry Edward Thompson, Robert Vernon Toledo, Crispin A.

LIMITED DUTY OFFICER (CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS)
(653X)

Donado, Paul